



## Indian Ship Is Attacked By Planes In the Gulf

BEIRUT — An Indian oil tanker was attacked Tuesday in the Gulf in what shipping officials and other sources said was an Iranian air raid in retaliation for Iraqi attacks.

The sources said the Indian ship's bridge was destroyed and that a crewman was injured.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the attack from Iran.

The shipping insurers, Lloyd's of London, said the 276,744-ton tanker Kancharjunga was hit about 100 miles (160 kilometers) east of the Gulf state of Bahrain as it headed out of the Gulf loaded with Saudi Arabian crude oil.

The bridge was very badly damaged but the vessel is proceeding under emergency steering, said the Lloyd's agent in Bahrain. He said at least one crewman was reported injured in the attack.

Shipping sources said that Iranian planes attacked the Kancharjunga, registered in India and owned by the Shipping Corp. of India. The tanker had loaded a cargo of oil at the Saudi Arabian oil terminal of Ras Tanura before it was struck.

The vessel became the 64th ship confirmed hit this year in Iran and Iraq's Gulf tanker war.

In the most recent previous strike, Iraqi missiles hit a Liberian-registered tanker and a Norwegian-registered tanker Friday south of Iran's oil terminal in Kharg Island.

Shipping sources said the Iranian strike on the Kancharjunga was apparently in retaliation for the Iraqi raids. Iran does not usually publicize its air strikes against ships trading with Iraq and the Gulf states that have bankrolled Baghdad's war effort.

**Protest by Norway**  
Norway sharply protested Tuesday to Iraq over the attack Friday on the Norwegian supertanker Thorshavet in the Gulf, Agence France-Presse reported from Oslo.

Officials said that Foreign Minister Sverre Strøm noted that the attack took place without warning outside the area in the northeastern Gulf that Iraq has designated as a war zone.



The ashes of Dmitri F. Ustinov being carried to the Kremlin Wall.

## Chernenko Is Absent From Funeral As Kremlin Hierarchy Buries Ustinov

By Celestine Bohlen  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Konstantin U. Chernenko was absent Monday as the Kremlin leadership buried bitter cold to pay last respects to Marshal Dmitri F. Ustinov at a Red Square funeral.

Mr. Chernenko, 73, who suffers from respiratory problems, probably was advised to miss the outdoor ceremony that took place in sub-zero temperatures, diplomatic observers speculated.

The sky was clear but frost tinged the air as the procession began from the House of Unions, carrying the ashes of Marshal Ustinov, who was minister of defense and one of the most powerful members of the Politburo when he died Thursday at the age of 76. The urn was placed in the Kremlin Wall next to the remains of other Soviet dignitaries.

A Politburo member, Grigori V. Romanov, chairman of the funeral commission, gave the opening speech. He was followed by Marshal Sergei L. Sokolov, 73, who was named Saturday to succeed Marshal Ustinov.

Mr. Chernenko's absence was not mentioned in the official press, but two speakers, including Marshal Sokolov, made pointed references to Mr. Chernenko as head of the Politburo, as if to reassure the Red Square crowd and television viewers about his absence at the Lenin Mausoleum.

Attendance at important funerals and parades is usually a required function for the Soviet leadership. Marshal Ustinov's absence from the Nov. 7 national day parade this year was the first sign that his health was failing.

But Western diplomats said that they believed Mr. Chernenko's absence on Monday was precautionary, given the severity of the weather. On Saturday, he had led the Politburo in paying respects at Mr. Ustinov's bier.

Mr. Chernenko reportedly suffers from emphysema. He walks slowly and has shown a marked shortness of breath while delivering speeches. Kremlin advisers may have been mindful of the sequence of events two years ago, when President Leonid I. Brezhnev died three days after presiding over the long Nov. 7 celebration.

Monday, other members of the Politburo, including five who are 70 or older, wore heavy coats as they took their places at the mausoleum.

Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov, 79, stood at the center, with Mr. Romanov to his left. At his right were Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, then Mikhail S. Gorbachov, the second-ranking official in the Communist Party hierarchy.

A military band played Chopin's funeral march and black-draped battle standards were dipped in mourning. A crowd of workers filled half of Red Square, some bearing standards with Marshal Ustinov's portrait framed in red and black.

Heading the procession as it entered Red Square were officers carrying Marshal Ustinov's portrait and red cushions bearing his medals and awards.

The urn rested on a gun carriage pulled by an armored personnel carrier and was followed by members of Marshal Ustinov's family, ranking officers and members of the leadership.

Mr. Romanov placed the urn in the Kremlin Wall.

## French Conservatives Jockey for Leadership

(Continued from Page 1)

aloof from the parliamentary fray. With no party power base, Mr. Barre, a former economics professor and European Community official, describes himself as a political "extraterrestrial" who disdains electoral maneuvering.

In fact, Mr. Barre has assiduously worked the conservative lecture circuit, trying to build a network of personal supporters inside the parties controlled by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Chirac.

Mr. Barre has gone from being the most unpopular opposition leader three years ago to the conservative with the highest rating in opinion polls.

"What everybody thought were his liabilities have turned out to be assets," said a conservative columnist, Jean Bodoire.

The fact that the Socialist government has had to adopt policies remarkably similar to Mr. Barre's unpopular austerity measures has consolidated his reputation for economic competence and disinterested commitment to doing what he thinks best for the nation, the columnist said. Paradoxically, Mr. Barre's past unpopularity is working in his favor now.

"I have to admit that 1984 turned out to be the year of Barre," the former prime minister told a small parliamentary group recently.

In a poll this month asking which opposition leaders should play a bigger role in the future, Mr. Barre led with 48 percent of respondents listing him, while 39 percent named Mr. Chirac and 31 percent chose Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. Another poll, however, projected Mr. Chirac as the oco-Gaullist as the biggest party in the next parliament.

With an eye on the presidential elections in 1988, a conservative commentator, Alain Duhamel, said: "The higher Barre rises in the polls, the more urgent it becomes for Chirac to score a big victory in the legislature."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was viewed as a "man of the past, not the future" by two-thirds of respondents in another recent poll in a conservative magazine.

But all three candidates are liable to be tainted if their polemics over cohabitation revive French recollections of the old fighting among them. Mr. Chirac, who served as prime minister under Mr. Giscard d'Estaing from 1974 to 1977, left the government to set up as a rival for conservative leadership.

When Mr. Barre, his successor, prescribed austerity measures, the oco-Gaullists denounced them as politically suicidal. In the 1981 presidential election, Mr. Chirac contributed to Mr. Mitterrand's victory by giving only token support to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Chirac reportedly believed that Mr. Mitterrand's election would produce a conservative backlash in legislative elections a month later, giving the neo-Gaullists a dominant position.

But the strategy backfired. The Socialists rode Mr. Mitterrand's coattails to a majority and Mr. Chirac's actions rankled Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and many other conservatives.

The conservatives also labor under a more general credibility gap: polls show French people are increasingly disenchanted with all politicians.

Their mood of disillusionment reflects, according to Mr. Duhamel, the failure of French leaders over nearly a decade to move France out of its economic quagmire. As a result, he says, France is becoming increasingly ungovernable.

This mood of frustration has found an outlet in Jean-Marie Le Pen, 58, the only new face on the French political scene. His extreme-right National Front Party has been winning votes with calls for anti-immigrant measures, ostensibly to free jobs for French people, actually to vent racist resentment.

A deeper change in the French mood — essentially a new emphasis on personal freedom — is discerned by Denis Baudouin, a key Chirac aide.

"The most significant Socialist defeat was the outpouring of public resistance to state control over private schools," he said, recalling the series of demonstrations, mobilizing millions of people, that forced the Mitterrand government last summer to let church schools alone.

It was, Mr. Baudouin said, a popular "bandwagon, which politicians had to jump on after it was rolling." Mr. Baudouin thinks politicians have been slow to grasp the qualitative change in French aspirations.

The conservative platform, being hammered out now, often sounds like a diluted form of Reaganism, calling for tax cuts and more private initiative, a degree of deregulation and social liberalization, and a tough law and order program.

It remains unclear how far a conservative government would go to free France from heavy state intervention, a system perpetuated by both leftist and rightist governments since the war.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, for example, pledged as president to liberalize French life. In practice, however, he added social legislation that businessmen describe as restrictive, dictated national industrial policy and renege on his pledge to abolish the state broadcasting monopoly.

A real wind of change may have to wait for a new generation of French leaders.

In the present race, Mr. Chirac is still the frontrunner, according to

most political analysts, mainly because of his party strength.

A rangy, handsome man with a bone-crushing grip and self-confident manner, Mr. Chirac, solidly supported by farmers and many blue-collar workers, inherits the Gaullist tradition. He appeals strongly to nationalists and conservatives who want a strong, potentially charismatic leader.

"He inspires strong loyalty — and equally strong antipathy," says a Chirac aide.

Polls show that the moderate center eludes Mr. Chirac, who is viewed as energetic but headstrong. And lately he has moved further to the right, notably on immigration and abortion, to head off Mr. Le Pen.

At the same time, Mr. Chirac has in recent years become openly pro-American, extolling Reaganism and dropping traditional Gaullist rhetoric about staying equidistant between the United States and the Soviet Union. He has also been converted to ardent advocacy of closer European cooperation on defense, while opposing growth of the European Community to protect French farmers.

It is Mr. Barre, out Mr. Chirac, who maintains the traditional Gaullist view that France needs to cultivate good Soviet relations, both to provide an export market for French industry and to preserve France's international position as a special, independent power.

Although both men are economic liberals, Mr. Barre has gained stature as the Socialist government has adopted measures remarkably similar to Mr. Barre's own austerity policy.

And Mr. Barre's round silhouette, slightly rimmer since he left office, has become reassuring, a sign he respects traditional French values, including the table.

The main handicap for Mr. Barre is a knack for sounding insensitive: French people still recall his remark that jobless Frenchmen should start their own businesses instead of waiting for unemployment checks. And he still has offered no vision for France beyond tighter austerity.

Trying to occupy the middle ground is Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. As president, he tried to create a moderate majority in the political center, overcoming the postwar polarization between left and right.

Instead, he lost conservative support by passing extensive social legislation, then was attacked by the left because of mounting unemployment. The effect was to alienate some of his own supporters, without winning over the opposition, and he lost the 1981 election.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, after brooding for two years on his defeat, has won back his old seat in parliament, where his impressive intellectual virtuosity is on display again.

But his reputation for arrogance and a tendency to vacillate may make him a kingmaker rather than a king again, ultimately standing down in favor of Mr. Barre or Mr. Chirac.

In the meantime, a big question mark is how Mr. Mitterrand will play one of the aces left in his hand: his power to change France's electoral law.

He has pledged to give France a system of proportional representation to encourage more smaller parties. Under it, the conservatives might technically win the legislative elections, yet leave enough splinter parties for the Socialists to form a working coalition.

"Cohabitation is an academic question until we see how the voting comes out," said Mr. Baudouin, adding that only a landslide in parliament would force Mr. Mitterrand to acquiesce in effective conservative rule in 1986.

**NEXT: Opposition economic strategy focuses on reducing the state's role.**

## Buddhists Oppose Proposals to End Sri Lanka Strife

The Associated Press

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Sri Lanka's influential Buddhist clergy have joined the major opposition parties in opposing government proposals for a political solution to the country's communal violence.

President Junius R. Jayewardene presented the amnesty proposals earlier this month to a committee representing all political parties, language and religious groups, and has offered to put them to a national vote. If approved, the proposals would give more authority and autonomy to local regional governments.

In a letter to Mr. Jayewardene made public Saturday, the Supreme Council of Buddhist Monks said the proposals appear to "spell doom for the country, for the Sinhalese people and to the Buddhist religion."

A Tamil United Liberation Front leader, Appapillai Amirthalingam, said the draft legislation fell far short of the full regional autonomy that they feel is necessary to end the ethnic conflict and was therefore "totally unacceptable."

Sirimavo Bandaranaike, a former prime minister who leads the major opposition Sri Lanka Freedom Party that represents the Sinhalese majority, said: "The people of the country will be well advised to reject the draft legislation clearly and categorically."

WHAT WOULD LIFE BE LIKE WITHOUT IT? WEEKEND EACH FRIDAY IN THE HT

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Terrorist in Belfast Sentenced to Life

BELFAST (UPI) — An Irish nationalist has been sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of an elderly woman, but 14 others who were convicted of terrorist offenses on the word of an informer were cleared by an appeals court.

Dominic McGlinchey, who had boasted of killing 30 people since 1977, was the first man to be extradited from the Irish Republic to stand trial in Northern Ireland under a new agreement between Dublin and London. He was convicted of the murder of Hester McMullan, 63, who died when gunmen sprayed her farmhouse with automatic gunfire in 1977.

Mr. McGlinchey, 34, was reportedly the leader of the Irish National Liberation Army, a splinter group of the outlawed Irish Republican Army. The 14 others were convicted in April on the testimony of an informer, Joe Bennett, former leader of the outlawed Ulster Volunteer Force.

### Thatcher Backs Choice for Falklands

LONDON (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Tuesday that the Falkland Islands are British territory and that the 1,800 islanders must have the right to self-determination.

She challenged Argentina's democratically elected government to extend the right of self-determination to the residents of the disputed south Atlantic islands, which were invaded under the previous military government and occupied for three months in 1982, before British forces recaptured them.

Mrs. Thatcher's tough tone in a broadcast to the islanders and about 4,000 British servicemen stationed there came less than two weeks after a House of Commons committee said it was unable to decide whether Britain or Argentina had the strongest legal claim over the Falklands.

### Reporters Protest Polish Trial Setup

WARSAW (APF) — Ten Western correspondents have accused the Polish authorities of discrimination in allocating press passes for the trial of four men accused in the kidnapping and murder of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko.

The Justice Ministry had authorized only four news agencies and two newspapers to attend the trial, which begins Thursday in Torun.

In a letter to the ministry, the reporters called for a change to an earlier policy of allowing the entire press corps to share the passes "on a day-to-day basis."

### Arkhipov Touring Southern China

BEIJING (WP) — Ivan V. Arkhipov, a Soviet deputy prime minister, has begun a tour of southern China after concluding four days of talks in Beijing with Chinese leaders that resulted in four agreements on trade and economic matters.

There were no major political breakthroughs during Mr. Arkhipov's stay in Beijing. Still, diplomats here have said that increasing contact through nonpolitical channels, a policy China has adopted in the past two years, will add to the momentum for the eventual upgrading of political relations.

The Chinese have been eager to show the Russians their experiments with a free-market economy. The inclusion in Mr. Arkhipov's itinerary of the special economic zone of Shenzhen — where the experiments are said to have achieved great success — represent a victory of sorts for the Chinese, diplomats said.

### 3 Abortion Clinics Bombed in Florida

PENSACOLA, Florida (UPI) — Three abortion clinics were bombed early Tuesday, destroying one building and heavily damaging two others, police said.

No injuries were reported. Police said no arrests had been made and no group claimed responsibility.

One of the clinics, The Ladies Center, was the target of a bombing incident in 1982. It was heavily damaged in the latest attack. All three clinics had been the targets of picketing, generally orderly, by anti-abortion groups since 1982.

### Knesset Puts Restrictions on Kahane

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israel's parliament, the Knesset, placed restrictions Tuesday on its most virulently anti-Arab member, Meir Kahane, so that he will need police approval to visit Arab villages under Israeli rule.

The American-born rabbi, who was elected to the Knesset in July, advocates expulsion of Israel's 600,000 Arab citizens and the 1.3 million Palestinians living under Israeli rule in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Since being elected he has tried to enter Arab villages to persuade residents to emigrate and Jewish wives of Arabs to leave their husbands. The Knesset voted, 58-36, to restrict his freedom to do that.

### For the Record

The West German government paid for the release of 2,120 political prisoners from East Germany in 1984, twice the 1983 total, the West German newspaper Die Welt reported Monday.

Two anti-missile protesters crawled through the fence of the U.S. Army base in Mutlangen, West Germany, on Monday and painted peace symbols on a container of Pershing-2 missile parts, a spokesman for the peace group said Tuesday. U.S. soldiers detained the two and turned them over to West German police who released them after identity checks.

A fire in Illinois sent smoke pouring into the upper floors of an apartment building for the elderly in Waukegan on Tuesday killing eight tenants, injuring six and leaving 21 homeless, the authorities said. The fire at the nine-story Karcher Retirement Hotel, believed to have been caused by an electrical failure, began in a clothing shop on the first floor.

## Weinberger Denies U.S. Plans To Trade Off Space Defense

(Continued from Page 1)

it had been set aside for the present.

The scientists said that under the new plan, a limited shield of space weapons would attack missiles launched at the United States and that the main goal would be to protect the nation's land-based nuclear arsenal.

"It's not going to protect missiles," Mr. Reagan said as he returned from Camp David, Maryland. "It's going to destroy missiles."

Mr. Weinberger, appearing on a television interview, also said that the report was wrong.

"The Strategic Defense Initiative is not designed to protect any particular target," he said.

But Mr. Weinberger conceded under questioning that there was talk of first achieving a "transitional phase" in which a limited defense of cities or missile silos might be attempted. He insisted that the ultimate goal of the administration's space defense proposal was to shoot down all enemy missiles.

"The strategic defensive initiative is not designed to protect any particular target," Mr. Weinberger said. "It is designed to destroy missiles, incoming missiles, before they get to a target. And it offers the most hope of anything that I think has been proposed in this whole field."

Mr. Reagan has not yet issued instructions to Mr. Shultz for the Geneva talks, and despite an admission that the American position will be in Geneva, there has been considerable public discussion by Mr. Weinberger and by Robert C. McFarlane, the White House national security adviser.

Mr. Weinberger gave a limited interpretation of what the United States would talk about in the Geneva talks. Mr. McFarlane made similar comments in a separate television interview. In both cases, the officials seemed to

contradict somewhat more far-reaching statements they had made last week.

Mr. Weinberger said that "the president has said that he will not give up the Strategic Defense Initiative or the opportunity to develop it."

"It offers too much hope," he said. "It's the only thing that offers any real hope to the world. And he will not give that up."

Last Wednesday, Mr. Weinberger, when asked if he was excluding the space defense program from negotiations, had said, "No, I don't exclude anything."

Mr. McFarlane said Sunday that the United States was seeking to discuss with the Russians how defensive systems "can strengthen deterrence."

When asked about some press reports suggesting Washington was considering "negotiating away" the space defense program, Mr. McFarlane said, "Well, we think that that is not the way to go."

Like Mr. Weinberger, he said the Geneva talks should be a place to explain to the Russians "why we would be better off with defensive systems."

Last Thursday, Mr. McFarlane, speaking to a large group of reporters on condition that he be named only as "a senior administration official," suggested that the United States was quite flexible about negotiating the defensive program.

When asked if there could be a tradeoff of defensive weapons, he said, "We don't have these systems and the Soviet Union has a lot of them."

"It is intellectually obscure what tradeoffs you are talking about," he said, "but I'll take your point that the research program and our intentions for it, have to be on the table and a matter for discussion and agreement and negotiation between us, and they surely will be on the table, in that sense."

## Death Toll at 15 in Attack On Passenger Train in Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

earlier had been blamed for the incident because of a call made in its name to ANSA, the Italian news agency, denied involvement.

The leftist Rome newspaper Paese Sera said a caller with a foreign

accent had declared that "Islamic guerrillas" were behind the bomb attack. The newspaper quoted the caller as demanding "freedom for the Islamic people and for the Islamic prisoners held in Italian jails."

Some Middle Easterners were arrested last month in connection with an alleged plot to blow up the U.S. Embassy in Rome and another Middle East guerrilla group, Islamic Jihad, had warned of possible retaliation against the government if those arrested were not freed.

To Rome, members of both houses of parliament will interrupt their Christmas vacation to hold special sessions Thursday to discuss the bombing.

Some Italian newspapers published special editions on Christmas Day, when they usually do not print, to publicize and protest the bombing.

## 150 Political Refugees Arrive in Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN — A total of 150 refugees seeking political asylum have arrived here via Turkey and East Germany, the police reported.

Each of the refugees, 147 Iranians, two Lebanese and a Turk paid \$50,000 to 250,000 Danish kroner (\$4,600 to \$23,000) to a clandestine organization for their travel tickets, according to the police.



Hu Yaobang at dinner.

## Chinese Still Prefer Chopsticks Despite Leader's Pleas for Change

BEIJING — Nearly 3,500 years after Chinese first took up chopsticks, they have been urged by one of the country's leaders to consider use of knives and forks.

A recent report on Beijing radio said that Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Communist Party, had made the suggestion during a recent inspection tour of Inner Mongolia.

"We should prepare more knives and forks, buy more plates and sit around the table to eat Chinese food in the Western style, that is, each from his own plate," Mr. Hu was quoted as saying, without specifically mentioning chopsticks. "By doing so we can avoid contagious diseases."

Figures released recently have shown frightening rates for infectious and contagious diseases, and there has been a spate of articles about changing eating habits.

From at least the Shang dynasty, about 1480 B.C., Chinese have been using chopsticks, usually wooden ones, although gold and ivory were found among the richest families. In addition, tradition has held that entire families help themselves straight from a single serving pot.

In his own Christmas message, Mr. Marcos noted that almost a year and a half of "crisis and adversity" since the assassination of the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr. had left "a sense of anguish and deprivation" that could not be quickly overcome. He said, however, that no one "can possibly doubt now the real progress we are making toward recovery and the measure of stability we have attained."

While he appeared hesitant at times in his speech, Mr. Marcos' voice sounded stronger and he looked fitter than in recent weeks.

Concerns over the Philippines' stability nevertheless have persisted and there have been continuing doubts about the state of the 67-year-old president's health, a growing communist insurgency in the provinces and disarray in the legal political opposition. The health rumors circulate despite Mr. Marcos' recent exposure of part of his torso in a cabinet meeting to deflate reports that he had undergone surgery.

To a Christmas message aired broadcast Tuesday that this was "a time of resurgent faith in ourselves and in our nation."

The Philippines' gross national product shrank 5.5 percent this year in the first decline since the war, according to the latest government figures. Mr. Marcos and other officials have cited brighter economic prospects in 1985 because of an improving balance of trade and a recent agreement with the so-called Paris Club of industrialized nations to restructure \$1.1 billion in loans from foreign governments and their institutions.

The agreement on Dec. 20 followed an accord with the International Monetary Fund on an economic recovery package providing for \$615 million in standby credits and paving the way for restructuring of the country's \$25.6-billion foreign debt.

Yet, inflation is still running at more than 50 percent, the highest rate in Asia, and hundreds of thousands of people have been affected by layoffs and cost-cutting measures in numerous businesses and industries. Industrial output fell this year by nearly 9 percent. Economists predict that thousands more will lose their jobs early next year before economic rescue measures take effect.

To a Christmas message aired

## Holidays in Philippines Have Touch of Austerity

By William Branigin  
Washington Post Service

MANILA — Having endured their toughest year since World War II, Filipinos are having a relatively austere Christmas amid official predictions of progress toward economic recovery next year but continuing political uncertainty.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos, who appears to have recovered somewhat from an illness that isolated him for two weeks last month, declared in an address to the nation

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## An Isolated Guatemala Takes Steps to Improve Its Image, Relations

By James LeMoyné  
New York Times Service

**GUATEMALA** — Confronted with a moribund economy and a trend toward democratization among its neighbors, Guatemala is engaged in a major effort to improve its international image and strengthen its external relations.

The effort, which includes presidential elections next year, is intended to cleanse Guatemala's image as an international pariah guilty of major human rights abuses.

A key element in the strategy, according to Guatemalan officials, is to regain the full support of the United States after seven years of often frosty relations because of institutionalized political killings by government security forces.

The mastermind of the new policy is considered to be Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran, a millionaire lawyer and skilled negotiator who appears to have the confidence of Guatemala's military leaders.

In the 16 months since General Mejia Victores took power in a coup, Mr. Andrade has made Guatemala one of the leading backers of the Contadora regional peace effort while assiduously courting the support of West European and Latin American democracies.

In spite of Guatemala's history of ultraconservative military dictatorships, Mr. Andrade has charted a careful course to win the respect of other countries.

"We believe in political solutions to problems," he said in an interview last week. "Our policy is based on two principles: nonintervention and self-determination."

Economic need and political pragmatism also appear to have prompted the decision to seek foreign friends.

The Guatemalan economy has been in steady decline, shaken by a guerrilla war; low prices for coffee, sugar and cotton exports; a \$2.3-billion foreign debt; the suspension of a World Bank agreement; accelerating capital flight; and nearly 40 percent unemployment and underemployment. The combination of factors appears to have pushed the economy to the breaking point.

General Mejia Victores is believed to be concerned that the army will be blamed for the economic crisis and that Guatemala will be a military dictatorship surrounded by elected governments. His officers say they are concerned that without outside aid they will not be able to replace old equipment or pay for a multimillion-dollar counterinsurgency program.

Such concerns appear to have led to a chance to return the army to the barracks and aid Guatemala's efforts to win friends abroad. A Constituent Assembly, elected in July, is drawing up a constitution. If all goes well, Guatemalan officials say, presidential elections will be held by the middle of next year.

While continuing rights abuses are estimated to include 90 to 100 political killings a month, Guatemala's efforts to improve its international standing are paying off. Diplomatic relations have been reestablished with Spain, which broke them in 1980 after Guatemalan troops stormed the occupied Spanish Embassy, resulting in 39 deaths.

Latin American democracies have warmed to Guatemala as well. President Belisario Betancur of Colombia recently visited and President Luis Alvaro Monge welcomed General Mejia Victores to Costa Rica, promising a return visit.

Mr. Andrade's support of the Contadora group, which includes Mexico, Colombia, Panama and Venezuela, has won Guatemala friends in Mexico and Nicaragua as well.

Guatemala also has found a warmer reception in the United States. Relations between the two countries have ranged from cool to frigid since 1977 when the Carter administration harshly criticized Guatemala's military leaders for gross human rights violations.

The Reagan administration tried to improve ties for four years, but congressional opposition to increased aid blocked much of the effort. This year, however, Congress has approved \$300,000 for training of Guatemalan soldiers in the United States for the first time in seven years and \$157.5 million in economic aid, an increase of nearly 40 percent over last year.

The Reagan administration considers Guatemala, the largest and most populous country in Central America, to be strategically important. Senior American officials have said they hope for even closer ties to Guatemala next year.

Human rights groups, however, still criticize the government for the high level of political killings, most of which are believed to be carried out by government security forces. A U.S. official contended, however, that the decline from former levels of 500 to 600 killings a month was "substantial progress in improving human rights" and that next year's presidential election would re-enforce the process.



**HOOVES ON THE HOOD** — Joe Hall, dressed as Santa, spread cheer through Pittsburgh in his 1969 Cadillac with flashing light and "Rudolph" hood ornament.

## Dispute Rages Among U.S. Historians Scholar Accused of Fabricating Evidence on Weimar Era

By Colin Campbell  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Over the past two years, a dispute involving charges of scholarly fraud has grown so bitter that historians at leading universities in the United States and Europe are calling for a reassessment of the ethics of academic debate and the standards of historical scholarship.

At the center of the controversy is Dr. David Abraham, an untutored professor of German history at Princeton University, who has been accused of fabricating documents in a book about pre-Hitler Germany. The 37-year-old historian, who concedes that his book is flawed by careless, although not fatal, errors — has been accused by some historians of distorting historical evidence and has been called a "liar" and a "faker."

At stake as well are the reputations of his chief critics. Their relentless attacks have prompted colleagues to assert that their true motives are personal or ideological. They have been called vindictive, fanatical persecutors who have sought to prevent universities from hiring Dr. Abraham.

It is "a dreadful business," said Professor Gordon A. Craig of Stanford University, a former president of the American Historical Association. It is "a very, very lurid story," said Professor Hans-Ulrich Wehler of the University of Bielefeld, a leading West German historian.

Professor Abraham, the son of an East European Jew who was persecuted by the Nazis — his mother spent two years at Auschwitz — developed his book, "The Collapse of the Weimar Republic: Political Economy and Crisis," out of a doctoral dissertation he completed at the University of Chicago in 1977.

One of the archives he visited while researching the dissertation was at Oberhausen, in West Germany's Ruhr region. And, he said, the notes he took there — in a scribbled mixture of German and English, packed densely onto filing cards — included most of the errors that flawed his dissertation and book.

Both works argue that conflicts within German industry and agriculture led big business, as a class, to turn against the Weimar Republic and choose Hitler as their surest route to economic revival.

Implicating big business in Germany's turn from democracy has been a popular academic theme for 30 years, and has gained plausibility from the fact that some Weimar industrialists supported the Nazis from the start. Yet the precise role of big business in the fall of Weimar still is a major point of historical debate.

In early 1979, Dr. Abraham, then an assistant professor at Princeton, offered his dissertation to Princeton University Press. The press sent the manuscript to two scholars for a reading — a standard practice.

One reader, who has remained anonymous, called the work "the most important book on 20th-century Germany written in the last 15 years."

The second, Professor Gerald D. Feldman of Berkeley, an authority on the early Weimar economy, called the work "imaginative and interesting" but criticized its organization, occasional lack of documentation and some minor errors.

He said it should be published only after substantial changes. He answered a question about the book's quotations and translations by saying they "seem accurate."

Dr. Abraham revised the book, and in late 1979 Dr. Feldman judged the new version "vastly improved" and "very sound."

A few translations could be made more elegant, he noted. The book was published in June 1981 and was greeted with respect. One characteristic review was by the British historian T.W. Mason of Oxford, who said in the American Historical Review that the book was in many ways "distinguished" and that its "argument is sustained throughout by effectively

"After a productive two-hour talk with Hitler yesterday, I fully and completely agree with your suggestions. ... I find myself in complete sympathy with the National Socialists, though they are a bit tactless." (Reusch)

"I have begun a collection for the purpose of supporting them and enlightening them on economic issues." (Schacht)

The original letters are quite different. Nowhere in his first letter does Schacht call the Nazis "the positive force." Nor does he say, "We should contribute to them and their efforts." He instead proposes to Reusch that they help finance some economists to persuade the Nazis to abandon the "nonsense" in their economic ideas.

Reusch, in his actual response, does not call his talk with Hitler "productive," and he is agreeing to another proposal than the one implied. Reusch does not say, "I find myself in complete sympathy with the National Socialists, though they are a bit tactless."

And Schacht's later statement that he has begun a collection for the purpose of "supporting them" does not appear in the original.

Dr. Turner wrote to several colleagues in the United States and abroad. He sent each a photocopy of Dr. Abraham's page 320 together with photocopies of the original letters by Schacht and Reusch. One of Dr. Turner's cover letters called the Abraham book a "farrago of misinformation."

Dr. Feldman was in West Germany when he got his packet. "My eyes popped," he recalled. The Abraham version, he said, seemed "a terrible, terrible distortion of the documents."

Many other historians, however, trusted Dr. Abraham and found Dr. Turner's mailing offensive. Princeton's history department rallied to his defense and persuaded the administration to extend his employment for another year.

Gravely threatened, Dr. Abraham decided to return to West Germany to redneck the archives.

Before he left, Dr. Turner sent out a volley of more letters. He urged Princeton University Press to postpone a second printing of the book. He also wrote to Dr. Abraham asserting that he also had misquoted, misdated and misattributed several key documents.

Last winter Dr. Abraham was hunting for a job. To strengthen his defense, he mailed off a 22-page circular in reply to Dr. Turner's circular of the previous June. It denounced the Yale professor's "campaign of calumny" and answered Dr. Turner's charges in more detail.

The University of Tel Aviv was considering hiring Dr. Abraham to direct the Wiener Library, a storehouse of literature on anti-Semitism. In January, Dr. Feldman was in Tel Aviv and was asked about Dr. Abraham. The Berkeley historian condemned him. Handing Dr. Abraham a research library, he said, would have been "like putting Dracula in charge of a blood bank."

Dr. Abraham wrote recently, in one of several long interviews, that "there are errors in every work" and that no one knows if there are more in his book than in other histories. "No work that I know of in recent years has been subjected to that kind of scrutiny," he said.

Dr. Abraham's book and the documents it cited.

For example, on page 320 of Dr. Abraham's work, an exchange is quoted between two powerful German executives — Hjalmar Schacht, a former president of the Reichsbank, and Paul Reusch, head of a heavy-industry empire based in Oberhausen. Dr. Abraham presents the exchange after saying that Germany's leading industrialists had concluded by early 1932 "that Nazi participation in or control of the government would provide the best way out of the political crisis while providing auspicious possibilities for a profitable economic recovery."

Dr. Abraham wrote: "The following exchange between Schacht and Reusch was characteristic: 'The Nazis are not to be circumvented. More than that, they are the positive force. We should contribute to them and their efforts and assist them in altering some of the utopian aspects of their economic policies.'" (Schacht)

Dr. Abraham's book and the documents it cited.

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## Hanoi Retreats on Resettlement Plan

By Barbara Crossette  
New York Times Service

**HANOI, Vietnam** — Vietnam may not agree to release "re-education" camp inmates for resettlement in the United States unless Washington promises to curtail what Hanoi describes as anti-Vietnamese activities among exiles in the United States, officials here have told two visiting congressmen.

The Foreign Ministry statements have raised an unexpected obstacle to a Reagan administration plan, announced in September by Secretary of State George P. Shultz, to admit 8,000 to 10,000 inmates of the camps. Many of the inmates were imprisoned because of their ties to the United States or the U.S.-backed former government of South Vietnam.

On Saturday, Phan Doan Nam, an assistant to Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, met with the two visiting Democratic congressmen, Stephen J. Solarz of New York, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, and Robert G. Torricelli of New Jersey, a member of the committee.

Mr. Nam told them that "over the last few months" Hanoi had concluded that Vietnamese living in the United States and Western Europe were supporting and organizing attacks on Vietnamese abroad and plotting subversion at home.

In Ho Chi Minh City last week, Vietnam tried 21 people and sentenced five of them to death for plotting rebellion. Nearly 100 more suspects are reported to be under arrest. Hanoi has charged that they were trained by China and Thailand and that some had links with the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok.

China, Thailand and the United States have denied the allegations. On Sunday, the two congressmen and their aides met privately with Mr. Thach to discuss a range of issues. Mr. Solarz said after the

meeting that Hanoi appeared to be less willing to cooperate with the United States in arranging the resettlement of political prisoners than it was in October, when the two nations met on the subject in Geneva under the auspices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The idea of sending re-education inmates to the United States was first proposed by Vietnam.

Hanoi is now saying it wants concrete assurances that Washington will curb Vietnamese exiles. Mr. Solarz said. He added that Hanoi sought to curtail not only what it regarded as activities directed against Vietnam, but also attacks "against our friends in Central America." Some Vietnamese-Americans are reported to have joined rebels fighting the Sandinist government in Nicaragua.

Mr. Nam, who is considered a rising star in Hanoi's Foreign Ministry, said on Saturday that there appeared to be anti-Vietnamese organizations "all over the United States."

He said these activists had been responsible for attacks on the Vietnamese Mission to the United Nations in New York and on a Vietnamese writer who was slain in Los Angeles.

"These people are criminals," Mr. Nam said of past and present political prisoners. "In this case, how can we let them go? It is impossible to hand over weapons to be fired against us."

Mr. Nam made clear, however, that Hanoi did not believe rebellion within Vietnam was being directed from the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok, despite what he said was evidence of meetings that subversives had there with U.S. diplomats. He and other officials place most of the blame on China.

Hanoi's demands that the United States curb anti-Vietnamese dissent posed problems, Mr. Solarz

said, "because their definition of subversive activities could include anything from writing articles or taking part in demonstrations, to sending arms."

He said that while Congress and the U.S. public were strongly in favor of seeing existing laws on illegal activities against foreign governments enforced, Hanoi had to understand that there were certain U.S. freedoms that must be respected.

In talks with the congressmen, Hanoi reportedly remained willing to move quickly on another refugee matter, the resettlement in the United States of children fathered by Americans in Vietnam. "They are already U.S. citizens," Mr. Nam said Saturday. "And you should look after them. We would give them all up in six months."

Mr. Solarz and Mr. Torricelli are on a six-day visit to Hong Kong, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. Mr. Solarz also visited Bhagalpur, India, to talk to officials about the disaster at the Union Carbide pesticide factory there that resulted in more than 2,000 deaths.

■ **Stern U.S. Reaction**

The U.S. State Department has accused Vietnam of inventing new preconditions to avoid releasing prisoners for resettlement in the United States, The Los Angeles Times reported from Washington.

The department spokesman, Alan D. Romberg, dismissed as "totally baseless" Hanoi's charge that Washington was supporting anti-government activities in Vietnam. He said that the United States would do nothing to curtail the free speech of Vietnamese exiles.

"If Vietnam is serious, we are prepared to meet again to negotiate about the release of these prisoners," Mr. Romberg said. "If Hanoi merely wishes to make propaganda, however, it will continue to find reasons to delay talks on this humanitarian issue."

## South Africa Intends to Help Blacks, Botha Says

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

**JOHANNESBURG** — President Pieter W. Botha of South Africa said Monday that his government was committed to the advancement and "constitutional development" of black people.

However, he made it clear he did not foresee an accommodation with those seeking "radical political gain."

That message was reinforced by a statement from the Prisons Service offering pardons to 44 prisoners but specifically excluding Nelson Mandela, who is viewed by many black people as their leader and is regarded by the authorities as a radical.

Mr. Mandela is the leader of the outlawed African National Congress, which advocates the violent overthrow of white minority rule. He has been in prison for 20 years.

His wife, Winnie, is forbidden by law from meeting with more than one person at a time or from traveling beyond the small home she occupies near the remote settlement of Brandfort.

A prison spokeswoman said the 44 prisoners to be pardoned under a Christmas amnesty included only two political detainees.

Mr. Botha, in a holiday message, said South Africans "have no cause for despondency."

"In fact," he said, "I believe we are on the threshold of an exciting era of peace and prosperity for all in our land."

In September, South African authorities introduced a new constitution offering limited representation in Parliament to people of Indian and mixed racial descent. But it excluded the black majority that makes up nearly three-quarters of the people in the country.

Mr. Botha said the change was "meaningful constitutional development."

The introduction of the new constitution was partly responsible for an outbreak of unrest in black townships near Johannesburg that lasted until November and claimed at least 163 lives, largely in police action against protesters.

Mr. Botha said: "The government is also committed to advance, in consultation with black communities and their elected leaders, their constitutional development. This is essential to achieve cooperative coexistence."

The South African authorities say they are working on proposals to offer some form of political voice to those blacks, officially numbering around 9 million, who are regarded as urbanized rather than as citizens of tribal "homelands" to which South Africa's blacks are consigned according to their ethnic heritage. South Africa's nonwhite population is 19.5 million.

Some officials have spoken of ideas such as transforming places like Soweto, Johannesburg's black township, into "city-states." But there has been no suggestion of a wider franchise, and the country's 4.5 million whites are regularly assured that there is no question of a dilution of their "self-determination."

Other deaths:

Luther Adler, 81, a stage and screen actor who starred in "Fiddler on the Roof" on Broadway, died at his home in Kutztown, Pennsylvania, after a long illness. He appeared in the English and Yiddish theater, in films and on television for seven decades.

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## Vietnamese Overrun Large Cambodian Camp

United Press International

**ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand** — Vietnamese forces overrun the largest Cambodian resistance camp and sent nearly 100,000 refugees fleeing into Thailand on Tuesday, the sixth anniversary of Vietnam's initial invasion of Cambodia.

Thailand military sources said about 100 Cambodian guerrillas and civilians were killed in the attack on Nong Samet, a sprawling camp on the Thai-Cambodian border. They said Vietnamese artillery and mortar positions pounded Nong Samet before dawn, starting a fire in the thatched-roof bamboo camp of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

After the heavy barrage, about 1,000 Vietnamese troops led by tanks easily overran the insurgent base within a few hours, the Thai military said.

The guerrillas later regrouped and counterattacked, but the Thai military predicted that the Vietnamese would try to avoid a drawn-out battle for the camp, 19 miles (30 kilometers) northeast of Aranyaprathet.

"The Vietnamese will not linger the way they used to," said Major General San Sripen, commander of the Thai border forces. "After they successfully attack the Khmer stronghold, they will immediately withdraw and lay some land mines the way they did at Nong Chan," a nearby base captured last month.

Military sources said the Vietnamese moved four Soviet-made T-54 tanks and armored personnel carriers into Nong Samet after the inhabitants fled and began firing on buildings and fortifications in an attempt to level the base.

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## Vodka Is Bigger Threat Than War, Soviet Is Told

Agency France-Press

**MOSCOW** — One Russian baby in six is born in poor health or with a hereditary defect because of alcoholism, according to a report by the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

The report called alcoholism the "greatest tragedy" in 1,000 years of Russian history and said it could lead to a national collapse in 12 to 15 years. It said the problem threatens the survival of Russia more than nuclear weapons.

The study was the most pessimistic yet in a long series of warnings about the effects of chronic, widespread alcoholism.

"This madness of drink results in a progressive degeneration of the nation," it said. Compared with alcoholism, the concern about U.S. missiles and international tension is "derisory," the report said.

The report was prepared for senior party officials by the academy's Siberian section at Novosibirsk, the main Russian scientific research center.

"Meeting a sober Siberian in the evening," it said, "is like meeting a Martian."

The report said that the Soviet Union had 40 million "alcoholics and drunks" in 1980, or nearly one-third of the population. Of the total, 17 million were clinically ill and the others were regarded

as heavy drinkers who had not reached a pathological state.

Vodka kills one million Russians a year, the report said. Vodka sales bring the state \$56 billion a year, but alcoholism causes losses of \$225 billion each year, it said.

"Why make war if in 12 or 15 years we literally collapse as a sovereign nation, a state in which half the adult population is made up of alcoholics and drunks incapable of working or defending themselves?"

The report said Russians drank 30 liters (32 quarts) of vodka per person each year. That was six times greater than the five-per-person total in 1983, it said.

If the trend continues, the report said, every Russian would drink an average of 50 liters of vodka a year by the year 2000. The Soviet Union would then have 80 million alcoholics, it said.

The report said the "degradation of the population" was illustrated by the increase in facilities to handle ailing children. It quoted the head of a pediatric institute as saying 16.5 percent of children born in 1982 — one in six — were sickly.

The report revealed that the mortality rate in Russia went up by 47 percent between 1960 and 1980, from 7.1 to 10.4 per 1,000. This ran counter to the trend in the West.

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## Peter Lawford, Movie Actor, Is Dead at 61

By Eric Pace  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Peter Lawford, 61, the British movie actor whose youthful charm brightened "Good News" "Easy" Parade, "The White Cliffs of Dover" and 30 other films, has died of cardiac arrest in a Los Angeles hospital.

Mr. Lawford was known as a light-hearted, romantic actor in MGM pictures during the late 1940s and early '50s and as a member of the Kennedy family during his 12-year marriage to Patricia Kennedy. They were divorced in 1966.

Mr. Lawford, who lived in Beverly Hills, California, entered Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles on Dec. 16. He went into a coma and was put on a life-support system Sunday. He died Monday.

Early this year Mr. Lawford underwent treatment at the Betty Ford Center for alcohol and drug rehabilitation in Rancho Mirage, California.

Mr. Lawford was modest about his niche in Hollywood. As he once put it, "I was a halfway-decent-looking English boy who looked nice in a drawing room standing by a piano."

In "Ocean's Eleven" in 1960 he appeared with Frank Sinatra and Sammy Davis Jr. and was for years a member of a coterie, centered on

Mr. Sinatra, that was known as the "Rat Pack."

In "Good News" in 1947, the second film version of the Broadway musical, Mr. Lawford was paired with June Allyson. In the musical "Easy Parade" in 1948, he appeared opposite Ann Miller. In the drama "The White Cliffs of Dover" in 1944, he played Irene Dunne's son.

His films also included "A Yank at Eton" in 1942, "The Picture of Dorian Gray" in 1945, "Exodus" in 1960, "Advice and Consent" in 1962, "Harlow" in 1965 and "The Oscar" in 1966.

Mr. Lawford, who became a naturalized U

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## An Agency That Works

Within the fat UN bureaucracy there are lean and effective agencies struggling to be heard. An outstanding example is UNICEF, the UN Children's Fund. It suffers from confusion with UNESCO, its scapegoat cousin, and from pervasive cynicism about its parent, the United Nations. But few global agencies have done so much for so many for so little. The proof is in the reading of its annual report on the state of the world's children.

For starters, UNICEF says its campaign for oral rehydration therapy — ORT, for short — is beginning to catch on. ORT is the low-cost answer to the biggest single killer of children: dehydration, which mortally weakens a child suffering from diarrhea. The remedy consists of a simple, cheap solution of salt, sugar and water that mothers are orally administering in 78 nations. About 500,000 children were saved in 1984 by these salts of life.

UNICEF's most useful mission has been to dispel conventional cant about the futility of helping poor societies to help themselves. The contrary evidence is overwhelming. James Grant, UNICEF's executive director, points out that richer nations associate health care with white coats and hospitals. Actually, the family is the prime guardian of health. Understanding that is the key to dramatic advances.

When mothers anywhere grasp the benefits, they are quick to adopt such life-saving methods as monitoring a child's growth, breast feeding and immunization. For only \$5, a child can be immunized against measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, tuberculosis and polio — diseases that annually kill or disable 10 million children. In three national vaccination days, Colombia immunized 800,000 youngsters, an idea that ought to be contagious.

Another myth challenged by UNICEF is that empty larders are the principal reason for malnutrition. Most malnourished children live in homes where there is enough food for infants. The invisible enemy is infection, which diminishes appetite so that undernourished children are not hungry. Infection becomes visible — and curable — when mothers monitor growth and are alerted in its faltering.

By relying on simple health techniques, UNICEF has spread the salts of life to 111 countries on a modest budget of \$333 million, of which the U.S. share is \$53 million, plus \$15 million for help to famine-stricken Africa. In terms of need, this is a pittance. In terms of benefit, it is an investment to that most precious resource, children. This is the season to reaffirm support for a UN agency that works.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Thatcher on 'Star Wars'

The principal interest of Margaret Thatcher's trip to Washington lay in the matter of how she would treat the widespread suspicion, spread chiefly by her own words, that she thinks President Reagan has gone overboard on his program for a defense against nuclear missiles in space. It would be a severe embarrassment to the Reagan administration if, just as it entered talks in which Moscow is expected to insist on the abandonment of "star wars," its most sympathetic alliance partner were seen to favor the abandonment.

The British and other Europeans have two sets of questions about the Reagan "strategic defense initiative." The first set, familiar to America, goes to feasibility, cost, effects on the prospective negotiations and, beyond that, the effects on strategic stability of a system that might lead the country without it to fear in a crisis that the country with it was planning a first strike, secure in the expectation that the target country could not effectively strike back. The second set of questions, not so familiar to America, goes to the always nagging matter of Europe's trust in American strategic patronage: Would "star wars" raise a defensive umbrella over the United States alone, leaving the Europeans out in the cold?

Such questions are not of a sort to be answered by a simple yes or no. They need a deep and continuing dialogue whose desired end product is not so much a list of specific responses as, on the European side, the assurance of having one's anxieties and interests taken fully into account by the senior alliance partner. In these terms, the Thatcher visit seems to have been a success.

The British prime minister chose a path respectful of both the requirements of alliance discipline and the Europeans' doubts about "star wars." "Wedge-driving just isn't on," she declared, rejecting the blatant pitch made by her last week by visiting Soviet Politburo member Mikhail Gorbachev. In the same breath, she reported receiving from President Reagan assurances that there will be a break for negotiations between the continuing research — which the allies support, so long as it proceeds in a measured way — and the eventual production and deployment, stages that are extremely remote and may to fact never be reached. For the time being, anyway, this looks like a good position to hold.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Let Israel Commit Itself

After 100 days of coalition government, bankrupt Israel has concluded that the boldest way out of crisis is to bank on the sympathy and treasury of the United States. Israel's two-party government has cut \$400 million, or 1.6 percent, from the national budget, while preparing to ask for 12 times that amount in new U.S. aid. It is no favor to Israel for America to endorse such a ratio of self-help to welfare.

Having used most of the \$2.6 billion in U.S. aid for the fiscal year that began three months ago, the Israelis now ask for \$800 million more in early 1985, plus \$4.05 billion to the early months of the next fiscal year. All the aid sought and sent is in grants, not loans: half for military equipment and half to be spent at will.

The Labor-Likud coalition began by saying it would not seek massive American aid before demonstrating domestic discipline and sacrifice. Now it says its main austerity measures await more help and pressure from the United States. The Israelis were right the first time. Even if America were not running \$200-billion deficits, \$5 billion is a lot of money. Even from a stout ally, requests to double aid year after year will not be kindly received in a Congress struggling to make severe budget cuts.

Israel bears a great military burden. Yet this crisis was self-induced, and rather cynically at that. Although already carrying one of the world's largest per-capita foreign debts, then Prime Minister Menachem Begin chose in 1981 to grease his way to re-election by printing more money to finance a consumer spree. The resulting inflation was accommodated by printing still more money for indexing. Israelis kept raising wages and prices, propelling themselves into a speculative frenzy. The inflation rate has soared to about 800 percent, making the shekel useless. True prices are figured in dollars, whose cost grows daily.

The people are said to be ready for great sacrifice. Their leaders, although insulated from political assault, have been slow to act. They now talk of cutting \$1.4 billion more from the \$24-billion budget and ending food and fuel subsidies. But labor, welfare and ministerial lobbies resist. The government is afraid of the high unemployment that it thinks recovery temporarily requires. Unemployment offsets both socialist and Zionist doctrine and could drive many Israelis to emigrate.

Israel needs money and deserves support. But first it needs to commit itself, convincingly, to austerity measures that would put America's emergency aid to constructive use. If the U.S. Congress is to consider the sums now sought, it needs to be shown a timetable for matching aid to the pace of progress. If Israel's leaders need American pressure at their backs, let Americans provide it by holding back, as the State Department has proposed, until Israel shows how much it is willing to help itself.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Opinion

### No Room in America's Inn?

If the most famous baby in history were born today, he might find no room in America. If his parents sought rest and refuge from the cold, they would find most doors closed to the homeless stranger. Between 250,000 and 3 million Americans are estimated to be homeless. Tearing city shelters — 22 percent of whose occupants are children, according to a 1984 study — would likely turn them away because of overcrowding. And they would find little or no public or private housing available for rent to poor families. For in many areas the law still allows landlords to exclude children.

— Marian Wright Edelman, president of the Children's Defense Fund in Washington, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR DEC. 26 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1909: Sunday Beer for New Yorkers**  
NEW YORK — No "blue" Sundays after the first of the year. It will be possible to get a drink in New York on Sunday, and the poor man who wants to enjoy himself will be privileged to do so if he doesn't interfere with the rights and liberties of others. Such was the decision reached at a conference between Judge William J. Gaynor, Mayor-elect, and Mr. Charles S. Whitman, District Attorney-elect. Judge Gaynor does not believe in the strict enforcement of the so-called "blue laws." He made it clear that he does not believe that a man should be restrained from buying a glass of beer on Sunday or that the hundreds of thousands who go every Sunday to Coney Island and other resorts should be prevented from obtaining all the enjoyment they can.

**1934: Rapprochement Hurts Poland**  
WARSAW — Poland is beginning to feel the effects of the Franco-Soviet rapprochement and it is considered that changes in Polish economic policy will soon be necessary. It is being especially felt in the economic sphere. In 1933 Poland exported goods to Russia worth four times as much as the goods she received. This year the ratio has been reduced until it is only five to four in favor of Poland. More than fifty percent of the Russian orders for rolling-mill products which were formerly placed in Poland are now going to France. France is offering the Soviets bigger credits and under more favorable conditions than Poland is able to offer. The conclusion of a new Franco-Soviet commercial agreement is expected to accentuate this situation in the economic field.

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The government of Nicaragua has mined New York Harbor and bombed U.S. cities with supersonic fighters and is funding an armed insurgency by liberal Democrats in an effort to force the Reagan administration to hold less one-sided elections.

— Imaginary news item.

## In Esteli, the Contras Don't Seem to Be Welcome

**By Frank del Olmo**

ESTELI, Nicaragua — This town of 51,000 in rugged mountains near the border between Honduras and Nicaragua is probably not the best place to gauge how the rest of Nicaragua feels about the Sandinistas, the leftist drift of their government or their tense relations with the United States. But whenever I visit Nicaragua I come to Esteli, because its people are independent country folk willing to speak their minds, especially about the government in faraway (100 miles, 160 kilometers) Managua.

They did not hide their hostility to Anastasio Somoza when he was in power, and they have not been reluctant to criticize the Sandinistas.

Esteli is an agricultural center producing what its people boast are Nicaragua's finest coffee beans and tobacco. They take pride in the fact that it was a center of support for Augusto Sandino, the rebel leader who fought the U.S. Marines when occupied Nicaragua in the 1920s and '30s.

When I first came to Esteli in September 1978, it was under siege by General Somoza's National Guard. It was one of five Nicaraguan cities whose people had joined in a spontaneous uprising against the Somoza government, spurred by a takeover of Nicaragua's National Congress by a small band of Sandinist rebels. It took Somoza's troops two weeks to subdue Esteli, despite daily bombing from the air and heavy street fighting.

That summer uprising proved to be a turning point in Nicaraguan history, for the brutality with which Gen-

eral Somoza put down the rebellion helped ensure his downfall. The indiscriminate bombardment of cities and the mass execution of suspected Sandinist sympathizers turned world opinion against the dictator, and his government fell within a year.

When Sandinist columns began their final offensive from Costa Rica in May 1979, Esteli exploded again. Its people helped create a northern front in the nearby mountains. Now wouldn't we, with the strongest country in the world doing the terrible things you are doing to Nicaragua?

I was so intrigued by the unanimity of support I found for the Sandinistas in this traditionally independent town that I began trying to pinpoint reasons for it. Two were obvious:

- The government has spent lots of money helping Esteli repair the devastation of the 1978-79 rebellion. New housing has been built. There is a new fire station. Even the bullet-pocked facade of the church in the main plaza has been repaired.
- This year more than 100 local residents, ranging from coffee pickers and telephone company technicians to local militia members, have been killed in contra attacks.

Back in Managua, an official in a major embassy offered a third explanation: The Sandinistas are enjoying a political honeymoon after their victory in the Nov. 4 elections, which the Reagan administration repeatedly criticized as a sham. "The United States spent so much time castigating the elections here for international and U.S. consumption," he said, "that we forget about their significance to the Nicaraguan people. Getting a chance to finally vote in honest

## Intelligence: In Cahoots With White Supremacy

**By Andrew Cockburn**

NEW YORK — The recent bout of American concern about South Africa has focused, rightly enough, on Washington's political and economic ties with Pretoria. What has so far been successfully hidden are the unusual ties between the two countries' intelligence establishments.

In March 1981, Jean Kirkpatrick, chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, caused a stir when she received a visiting South African delegation that included Lieutenant General P.W. van der Westhuizen, the head of his country's military intelligence service. The State Department later explained that it had all been a regrettable mistake, that American policy forbids South African military officials from transacting business in the United States. The scandal has faded with time, but General van der Westhuizen's service has not lost its friends in America.

The relationship between the two countries' military organizations is longstanding. Some aspects are hardly secret. The Silvermine communications intelligence center near Capetown routinely dispatches intelligence to the National Security Agency headquarters in Maryland.

Other aspects of the relationship remain totally unpublicized, and they exhibit a degree of closeness unusual even between the firmest allies. Briefly put, America provides South Africa with intelligence on black African governments and organizations, while the South Africans provide landing facilities for American intelligence-gathering aircraft — one good turn earning another.

In fact, from the American point of view, the relationship is both ill-advised and immoral, even by the standards of intelligence agencies.

The terms of the arrangement have been kept under close wraps, even within the intelligence community. Last fall a young American Air Force intelligence analyst who specializes in southern African affairs was dispatched on a tour of the region. When he arrived in Pretoria, the U.S. Air Force attaché suggested that it would be only seemly to go for a briefing with the local military intelligence. The visitor agreed in the innocent expectation that he would bear from the South Africans about the regional military situation. As it turned out, his hosts expected something very different — a briefing on intelligence-related matters that the visiting American had picked up in the black states to the north.

Surprised and shocked that this seemed to be considered a routine exercise, he refused to take part. The atmosphere became rapidly less cordial, and he was escorted out. The attaché later sent a stinging communication back to Washington exclaiming his "rudeness and discourtesy" to the South African military intelligence service.

Even as the officer left the meeting, a U.S. Air Force RC-135 electronic intelligence aircraft from the 55th Strategic Reconnaissance Wing was sitting, as bold as brass, on the runway at an air base north of Pretoria. The RC-135 is a modified Boeing 707 designed to gather electron-

## A Boozy Pendulum Swings Rightward

**By George F. Will**

WASHINGTON — New Year's Eve, a grim occasion of forced gaiety, will involve mortification of the flesh and spirit simultaneously. It is a fit occasion to consider America's changing attitudes about alcohol.

A sunrise out of a sea of blood is the new seriousness about drunken driving. But this is just society's self-defense against gross carnage. More interesting, because they involve subtle social reasoning, are the constantly changing attitudes toward alcohol consumption generally.

Massachusetts has banned most bar and restaurant "happy hours" and other drink promotions. New Jersey's Supreme Court has held that a host can be liable for injuries inflicted by a guest who became intoxicated on the host's liquor. President Reagan recently put aside conservative reluctance to regulate the frequency and substance of advertisements for alcoholic beverages and to use taxes to cut consumption.

The merits of these measures are debatable. But, when they are taken together, there may be additional evidence of a pendulum movement away from individualist libertarianism and toward communitarian conservatism. Attitudes toward alcohol have often changed with prevailing ideology. This is explained in "Drinking in America: A History" (Free Press) by Mark Lender and James Martin.

The doctrine of liberty promoted during the Revolutionary era weakened communal and individual restraints in many areas of life. By 1790 an average American over 15 drank six gallons (22.7 liters) of absolute alcohol annually, and 7.1 gallons by 1810. (Today's average is about 2.9 gallons.) Instead of tea breaks there were "evenings" and 4 o'clock drams of whiskey, not to mention breakfast

ideas that communal values and individual virtue are the only solid foundations for free institutions.

But by 1850 there was a dramatic decline to consumption. Snobbery was in vogue. The Irish drank to assert Irishness, and Germans clung to beer-drinking, habits for cultural identity, so some other groups decided that hard drinking was for immigrants, not "real" Americans. But there was also a revival of the "stewardship tradition." That involved the idea that a stable social order and temperate popular government depend on a general atmosphere of temperance — in religion, culture, commerce — and on a moral elite of exemplary character to guide society.

With the rise of less severely individualist thinking, people became more willing to see alcoholism not just as a problem of the isolated drinker but of a generally intemperate social climate. The movement for prohibition — itself an intemperate measure — began to grow.

By the 1830s, annual per-capita consumption of absolute alcohol fell well below three gallons. After the Civil War, industrialism, urbanization and the unsettling pluralism of

## About a Doctor's Work And Worry in Managua

**By Anthony Lewis**

BOSTON — Karen Brudney, 33, is a physician who has worked for the past year in Nicaragua. Back in the United States on holiday, she talked with me about work and life in Managua. Her experience, described in homely detail, brought the large political abstractions of the debate about U.S. policy into human focus.

Dr. Brudney got her M.D. from Columbia University and spent three years as a resident in internal medicine at Harlem Hospital in New York. She went to Nicaragua to work on tuberculosis. The Sandinist government has made health a high priority, and tuberculosis is widespread. "I began at a clinic in one of the worst

slums in Managua," she said. "Tuberculosis is an infectious disease completely curable by antibiotics, but you have to take the medicine for a year. After a couple of months you feel better, so people stop coming — that's the problem everywhere."

"In Nicaragua the attitude isn't to blame the patient, say it's not our problem; you go out and find the patient when he doesn't show up."

"In four months we had a program working, 120 patients coming in for their medicine every day. We didn't have proper equipment — we're very poor — but it's something. I also took 200 patients with hypertension, diabetes and asthma. Then I was asked to help organize tuberculosis treatment for the whole city."

"I was reluctant. I'm a clinician, I have no formal public health training, and I wondered about being a North American. But there was no body else. So I did it, with the proviso that I keep my clinic patients."

"What kind of life did she have? I was wondering about the pressures of that work, but she answered in a different way. 'Life is dominated by the war,' she said. 'There's not a day goes by that I don't have a patient telling me her son has been mobilized, or a son has been wounded or killed. It's a constant theme in daily life, you never forget it.'

"The contras aim to disrupt, and they do. They go into the villages and the first thing they do is go for all the things the revolution has built. They go for the clinic, the day-care center, the schools, the grain-storage areas. The numbers are pretty staggering."

"What numbers?"

"Of dead people. I don't know what the official figures are, but I think 80 or 90 a week are being killed, civilians and soldiers, in a country of 3 million. That means 4,000 to 5,000 a year; in population terms, equal to 300,000 to 500,000 in the United States — which is unthinkable."

"It's a war. I don't think Americans know that. For reasons I don't understand, our press is not really covering the war in Nicaragua."

"The other thing we don't realize is how poor Nicaragua is. I thought I knew about poverty, after Harlem, but the way the population lives — the legacy of 50 years of Somoza — is ghastly. And just the problem of trying to train people, agronomists, doctors, anybody to build the country. The literacy campaign accomplished wonders, but it's had to be curtailed, it's just too dangerous to send teenagers into the countryside."

I asked about repression — press censorship for example. She said she disagreed with such measures, but there was still room for dissent to the country. In the election last month, she noted, the news in the United States was all about people who did not run, but right-wing parties that ran won 30 percent of the vote.

"In any case," she said, "the way our government has chosen to act, through the contras, is unforgivable. I am a doctor. I don't have to come up with political solutions. But I know the war has to be stopped."

"One day I was working late in the clinic. I was the only one there, when a man from the government came in to say that a kid from the district had been killed, they had to tell his mother, would I go with them?"

"There were four of them, and I'm sure I was the oldest. We went to the house where the boy lived — 'house' is a euphemism, it was a cardboard shack. There were 10 kids running around, dirty, underfed. Of course the mother became hysterical. You know there's no worse thing any woman could have to hear. The others were not sure how to cope with it. I, having had to tell people many times about death in the family, just put my arms around her. It was terrible, the worst thing I've had to do. That is what you get [from] war. That is what our government is doing."

The New York Times

intelligence on other people's radio communications and electronic transmissions, such as radar signals. The air force has only 14 of them, and they all belong to the 55th Strategic Reconnaissance wing, based in Omaha, Nebraska.

It is not as if there were no alternative. The air force could cover the area around South Africa out of Ascension Island in the Atlantic or Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. That would probably be slightly more expensive and inconvenient than using South African facilities, but it would not put the air force in the awkward position of owing favors to the South African regime.

Washington should by now be aware of the perils of getting too close to a foreign intelligence agency, even if it belongs to an ally. The October 1973 Middle East war caught the United States by surprise because U.S. intelligence chiefs had fallen into the habit of believing everything the Israelis told them. Washington was similarly caught napping by the Iranian revolution because the CIA took its news and opinions from Savak, the shah's intelligence service. Neither Savak nor its American friends are remembered with much affection in Iran these days.

Can America afford to bank on the long-term domestic popularity of the Boer intelligence agencies, especially when it is actively supporting their struggle for white supremacy? Recent history alone suggests how foolish that would be.

The writer is preparing a book about intelligence analysis. He contributed this to The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### All Interference Is Bad

In response to the report "U.S. Will Press Pinochet on Vote as Way to Avert Another Nicaragua" (Dec. 3):

At the end of a monthlong review of developments in Chile, Reagan administration officials are quoted as concluding that the United States should prevent Chile from becoming "another Nicaragua." (It took them a whole month to coin such an empty metaphor!) The officials cite "uncompromising attitudes" on the part of both the Pinochet regime and the civilian opposition parties as justification for a Solomonic conclusion that "both are to blame."

Washington "has few ways to bring pressure on Chile," the officials also say. That, almost verbatim, is what Henry Kissinger was saying about my country in 1970 — but it has been well established that the United States intervened in the internal affairs of Chile in the years leading up to 1973. Eleven years later, amid continuing U.S. intervention in Chilean political and economic affairs, the Reagan administration, with a straight face, lays blame equally on its ally and its victims.

A better conclusion is: All foreign interference in Chile is bad.

ARMANDO URIBE  
Paris

### Tutu Deserved to Win

Regarding Bishop Desmond Tutu's article "Blacks Are Treated as if They Were Things" (Dec. 13):

I hope Bishop Tutu's article touched other readers as it did me. It hurts very much to know that blacks are being treated in such a brutal way. Especially powerful was the last paragraph, stating that "just a fraction of what is expended so obscenely on defense budgets would make the difference in enabling God's children to fill their stomachs, be educated

and have the chance to lead fulfilled lives." Bishop Tutu deserved to win the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize.

MICHELLE HEYDA  
Salzburg, Austria

### Ferraro, Not Kirkpatrick

David S. Broder's opinion column "Kirkpatrick to Chair the Democrats?" (Dec. 17) begins with an absurd idea and ends with an old sexist proverb — "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned." The people do not want a second Republican party. If Democrats really want a chairperson with experience and savvy, someone who represents our bold decision and our future — we should recruit none other than our vice presidential nominee, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro.

LARRY ALLEN FEUER  
Paris

### Blood Pump, Not Heart

Regarding reports on William Schroeder's artificial heart transplant:

Although the heart's most important function is to pump blood, a heart is not a pump. The cardiovascular system, being part of a natural bodily system, needs capacity to respond to stimulation. Since the artificial "heart" is independent of the pituitary gland, among other things, it is no heart. It is a blood pump. What happens if, say, a blood-pump recipient loses his temper?

MAKASA KASONDE  
Paris

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## INSIGHTS

# In Iran, an Obsession With Martyrdom Overcrowds the Cemetery

By John Kifner  
New York Times Service

TEHRAN — A fountain of blood cascades crimson in the bright sunlight of the martyrs' cemetery. Colored water, really, but chillingly realistic, the monumental fountain of blood stands in the middle of Beheshti-e-Zahra, the sprawling, still-growing cemetery for Iranians who died six years ago in the revolution that overthrew Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and for those killed over the last four years in the grinding border war with Iraq.

Row upon row, acre after acre, the graves stretch out, each topped by a little glass-fronted capboard holding photographs of the deceased and, perhaps, a bunch of plastic flowers, a small Koran or other mementos.

"Have you seen the fountain of blood?" Iranians ask me as I wander through the cemetery. They pull at my sleeve, inordinately proud, with the gassy obsession with martyrdom that is so stifling here. The cemetery has grown so large that there are auxiliary fountains of martyrs' blood in the new sections and, in the long shedlike shelter that is sometimes used when a crowd assembles for dawn prayers, there is a working model of a new fountain. It pulsates, pumping out the red liquid as would an open heart.

During a return visit to Iran last autumn, I was struck anew by the obsession with martyrdom, and by the institutionalization of the ideology that has taken hold here. The constant agitation of the crowds in the streets that I remembered from past visits has given way to relative calm, even while war and death are constant subjects of public absorption.

On Friday, the Moslem Sabbath, I found the cemetery thronged as usual. Black-clad women and family groups sit by the flat marble slabs covering the graves. Often, they bring picnic lunches and spend the day.

At special times, the 40th day after a death or the yearly anniversary, crowds of friends and relatives gather, bringing huge painted portraits of their martyr and listening to a balladeer sing of his virtues while they answer in chorus *Allahu Akbar*, God is great. People offer trays of a sticky, fudge-like Persian confectionery or little pastries to others passing by.

There are, according to a young man from the Ministry of Islamic Guidance, 10,000 people buried in each of the closely packed, huge square plots in the cemetery, and now there are nearly 40 squares. As dusk gathered one recent Friday, processions formed in the new, only partly filled sections on the edge of the cemetery. On one side is the dense warren of graves with their cabinets of pictures, made almost carnival-like by the many colored flags flying overhead — for Islam, for mourning, for martyrdom, for the army. On the other, acres of flat tan earth stretch out, freshly leveled and prepared for new graves, with shallow indentations marking the rows that will be filled.

THE legend greeting travelers in huge letters on the outside wall of the international terminal at Mehrabad Airport says "Death to U.S.A." The man standing next to me in the line to register currency is carrying a stack of American \$100 bills four inches thick and wearing a Rotary Club pin in the lapel of his blazer. The procedures are not as stringent as they were a few years ago, when one might expect a body search against smuggling foreign money into the thriving black market.

At the Intercontinental Hotel, the staff rushes out under the "Death to U.S.A." sign — a fixture over all of the hotel lobbies in town — to warmly embrace a returning American who spent months there during the revolution and the hostage crisis. The hotel is more worn now, its lobby decorated with revolutionary posters. Still, the hotel seems busy again, bustling with



Chador-clad Iranian women, one carrying a portrait of Ayatollah Khomeini, demonstrate in a Tehran parade marking the birthday of prophet Mohammed.

foreign businessmen here to sell to an economy dependent on imports.

Islamic virtue reigns in every aspect of public life. Alcohol is strictly forbidden, of course, and every woman on the street wears either the traditional black chador, a cloth wrapping that must be grasped with hands and teeth to keep it in place, or the more practical *hejab*, a dark scarf pulled over the forehead, a baggy, dark smock and loose trousers.

The government seems obsessed by sex. Time, Newsweek and other Western publications are regularly available, but a government functionary goes through them first, carefully inking over with felt pen all but the face in any woman's picture, particularly in the cases of the starlets in the feature sections. An Islamic skiing garment has been designed, at some cost in wind resistance, for women who want to try the snow at the ski resorts in the Elburz Mountains — separate slopes, of course — and a solid fence is being constructed down the middle of the beach along the Caspian Sea for segregated bathing.

Still, quirky contradictions continue, including an underlying fascination with America, its things, its popular culture. As the taxi drivers cruise the streets, they listen to cassette tapes of the latest American disco hits, with their insinuating words and rhythms.

Diplomats say that the authorities, more secure in power and hoping to bring back some of the ousted professionals who have left, are relaxing somewhat, responding to a dictum from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini on the sanctity of private property and personal freedom. Some confiscated houses have been relinquished, and the privacy of homes, which once might be raided on suspicion of drinking or other evils, is to be respected.

Still, there are patrols of Islamic enforcers in white Nissan jeeps who can grab a woman off the streets if they do not like her garb — perhaps her scarf is set too far back, showing a fringe of hair — and carry her off to Evin Prison, where she is incarcerated with the prostitutes.

A European diplomat, offering a welcome glass of a satanic beverage, reflected on the difficulty for a Westerner in understanding Iran. Almost anyone you might have social contact with is critical of the regime, he explained, and this is highly unrepresentative. "The revolution," he said, "still enjoys a vast base of support in a nation overwhelmingly poor and devout, not least because it is seen as trying, whatever the shortcomings, to improve their lives." The whisky and wine he was serving had been imported under a de facto arrange-

ment negotiated between the diplomats and the authorities.

TODAY the nation is effectively administered through the mosques. Draped in colored lights and hung with revolutionary exhortations, the local mosques are a sort of war headquarters. And, in the Shiite tradition, Friday prayer is an essentially political event, with a lecture from the pulpit on the issues of the day.

Despite the hopes of its exiled opponents and the chaos and infighting of its first years, the theocratic revolution appears to have institutionalized itself. "This government is stable," one European diplomat said, and another added: "The government gets more and more solid." Of the untidy alliance that opposed the shah — Westernized intellectuals, leftist students educated abroad, disaffected government officials and technocrats, traditionalist merchants of the powerful bazaar, slum dwellers of southern Tehran and the militant fundamentalist mullahs — it is the Shiite clergy who have survived and triumphed.

They also have ruthlessly suppressed their opponents. The Paris-based National Council of Resistance, a coalition of 15 exile groups opposing the regime, says that 40,000 people have been executed in Iran in the last three years and that at least 100,000 people are political prisoners. Those executed have ranged from generals and ranking officials of the old regime charged with corruption to alleged adulterers or drug dealers publicly stoned or hanged.

"Of course, the real question is what happens after Khomeini dies," said a Western diplomat, voicing the thought that is in everyone's mind. The ayatollah is 85 years old and is frequently reported to be in frail health, although he is abstemious and hoards his energy in a tightly guarded suburban villa in northern Tehran, retiring for weeks at a time when he feels low.

While the ayatollah's immense charismatic power largely derives from the personal reverence accorded him as an implacable foe of the shah and of foreign influence, his constitutional position is that of *velayat-e-faghih*, or supreme religious guide. As such, he is, in a manner of speaking, standing in for the 12th, or hidden, imam, Mahdi, the Redeemer, the hidden imam, is said to have disappeared in a cave 11 centuries ago and is to return someday to order the perfect society. (Some of the half-dozen grand ayatollahs are known to look askance at Ayatollah Khomeini's doctrinal innovation.)

In December 1982, an Assembly of Experts, an 83-member clerical body, was chosen to determine the succession to the post of *velayat-e-faghih*. The job may be taken by a single senior cleric or by a panel of three or five ayatollahs. Ayatollah Khomeini himself has long let it be known that his own favorite is his former student and revolutionary colleague Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri.

Ayatollah Montazeri has been regarded in some intellectual circles as a kind of Gaby Hayes figure — the hero's loyal but somewhat comical sidekick — and his scholarly credentials have been questioned. But he has recently been named a grand ayatollah and meets frequently with government ministers and distinguished visitors. His pronouncements are widely published. "Montazeri has been built up to a strong figure," said a Western diplomat, "but he wouldn't be such a godlike figure as Khomeini."

UNDER the terms of the visa (good for just seven days) issued to me in West Beirut, my trip was only to view Iran's latest offensive in the four-year war against Iraq. There would be a visit to the front.

"There is nerve gas, choking gas, lung gas and gas for the blood," the captain was explaining through the bug-eyed rubber mask stretched over his face. "These are elements which the Iraqis have bought in great quantities." The



Iranian mullahs carry rifles from both eastern and western nations in a Tehran demonstration to support an expansion of the army to 20 million soldiers.

captain was pulling things out of a musette bag, demonstrating how to put on gas masks and how to use prepared syringes for shots every 10 minutes if we stopped breathing.

The war has been dragging on at a low level. Iraq made all its gains in the surprise attacks of the first few days. It has not moved forward since, digging into static trench defenses instead, or falling back. The Iraqis have gained back most of the land they had lost, largely in human-wave offenses that have included teenage volunteers walking across minefields to clear the way.

While Iraq would clearly like to wriggle out of the war, Ayatollah Khomeini views the war with its usual moral absolutism. The ayatollah has a deep personal hatred of President Saddam Hussein for forcing him from his refuge in the Shiite shrine of Najaf in central Iraq at the shah's request.

"It all goes back to Khomeini, really, and there is no sign that he would compromise," a Western diplomat said. "They'll have to grind on with the same tactics for ages. To some extent they're in a quandary over how to prosecute the war effectively, but they can just bash on indefinitely."

THE operation that journalists were taken to see in the bleak, wind-carved ten hills of the Miamak Heights appeared to have been a limited one, successfully aimed at dislodging the Iraqis from a series of strategic ridges so that now Iran overlooks the bor-

der. Along the dusty roads, Iranian soldiers and revolutionary guards were digging in, building new shelters of corrugated tin, sandbags and empty ammunition cases, brightly colored motorcycles and picnic coolers scattered among their more ordinary military gear. The caravan of Jeeps bringing us to the forward lines kicked up an enormous series of dust clouds, and as soon as we stopped, the mortars began coming in.

The major accompanying us disappeared into a sandbag shelter; that looked like a sensible idea, and I followed suit. Clearly, the mortars were walking their way toward our position, and there was nothing to do but race across an open stretch back to the cars and barrel out of there as quickly as possible.

"I'm not being martyred for some bunch of foreign journalists," one of our guides was heard to mutter, a sentiment with which I could empathize.

"Our goal was to clear this place of enemies," said Colonel Hussein Eshadadi, his gray Islamic beard somewhat incongruous with the faded pressed fatigues of a professional soldier, as he pointed to a map in his command bunker. They were so weak against our warriors."

Someone asked if he had commanded the operation himself.

"The commander of our operations," the colonel said, "is the 12th imam." (This article was excerpted from *The New York Times Magazine*.)

## Mix-and-Match Words for an Elegant Jargon

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Donald G. Groves, a staff scientist with the National Materials Advisory Board, has devised a foolproof system for those wishing to appear more learned than they are. He calls it "convoluted polysynology."

In a tongue-in-cheek article appearing in a recent issue of *Officer Review*, he suggests making three columns of buzz words numbered 0 to 9.

For instance:

- Column 1  
0. integrated  
1. total  
2. systematized  
3. parallel  
4. functional  
5. responsive  
6. optimal  
7. synchronized  
8. compatible  
9. balanced

- Column 2  
0. management  
1. organizational  
2. monitored  
3. reciprocal  
4. digital  
5. logistical  
6. transitional  
7. incremental  
8. third-generation  
9. policy

- Column 3  
0. options  
1. options  
2. capability  
3. capability  
4. programming  
5. concept  
6. time-phase  
7. conception  
8. hardware  
9. contingency

Next, think of any three-digit number at random and select the appropriately numbered word from each column.

For example, 379 would produce "parallel incremental contingency."

"No one knows what it means," Mr. Groves says, "but it sure sounds impressive."

## Radio Martí Makes Static in Cuba Despite Delays

By Don Shannon  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A year after Congress grudgingly approved special Voice of America programming directed at Cuba, Radio Martí still has not gone on the air, but it seems to have had an effect on its target.

Despite the delay, recent visitors to Havana reported that Cuba's government-controlled broadcasting has been significantly enlivened, apparently in an attempt to keep Cubans tuned to home stations once Radio Martí begins being beamed in from the Florida Keys.

Among the improvements, they said, are more color television programs and fewer dreary documentaries, as well as the showing of some newer movies to replace old standards, run so many times that they are jokingly referred to as "millionaires." In addition, both radio and television news programs have been sharpened — if not to the point of sensationalism, certainly well beyond the gloomy style of the past.

U.S. government planners now are hoping Radio Martí's inaugural broadcast will occur in January. The original startup date last May was scrubbed. The delay has been attributed to several factors, including the resignation of the program's original director and the difficulty in recruiting staff members.

BUT one of the chief concerns about Radio Martí is its credibility. Kenneth Y. Tomlinson, former director of the Voice of America, said before he returned to his job at Reader's Digest in September.

"We're going to be telling our audience what's happening in their own country," he said, "and

we're going to be doing it without having our own correspondents there. One error and we're going to be in trouble."

He cautioned, "We couldn't run a program under the Voice of America with the standards of a Miami Cuban radio station."

Miami's Spanish-language radio stations, popular in Cuba for rock music and news of what also is Cuba's national pastime — baseball — frequently provide more wild rumors than news.

T here is still no director for the new organization, which employs about 60 people in a building near the Voice of America headquarters. But shaping the program is a Los Angeles radio consultant, Paul Drew, who stepped in after Emilio Melian, a Cuban-American broadcaster from Miami, resigned.

Mr. Drew, hired Oct. 1, has refused interviews, but he is reported to be the choice of Charles Z. Wick, the director of the U.S. Information Agency, which is in charge of the Voice of America, to head Radio Martí. Like Mr. Wick, Mr. Drew's experience has been more in entertainment than in news coverage, but Paul Drew Enterprises of Los Angeles advises broadcasting stations throughout the United States and abroad.

Mr. Drew may find that Radio Martí is not too popular with Voice of America employees, who complain that the program, allocated nearly \$20 million for its first two years, is taking resources needed by the parent agency. Furthermore, one Voice of America employee reported that when Cuban volleyball players came to the United States before last summer's Olympic Games, they refused interviews with Voice of America, saying that they feared their words might be used on Radio Martí.

Meanwhile, two major critics of the program — the broadcasting industry and congressional opponents — are both adopting a watchful stance. A spokesman for the National Broadcasters Association noted that Congress has established a fund to compensate U.S. stations for any lost listeners if Cuba retaliates against Radio Martí by interfering with U.S. broadcasts from the Gulf of Mexico to the upper Middle West, but the industry is uncertain whether the fund will be adequate.

"We're taking a wait-and-see attitude," the spokesman said.

Congressional critics who fought the legislation for two years before they agreed to make Radio Martí a part of Voice of America, rather than an independent unit such as Radio Free Europe as the Reagan administration had requested, also are watching the project.

One of the most outspoken of those critics was Representative Neal Smith, Democrat of Iowa, who objected to Radio Martí as wasteful and also because Iowa radio stations were quite likely to be among those hurt by possible Cuban jamming of the airwaves. Park Kinard, an aide to Mr. Smith, warned that "we can't tell until it goes on the air" whether Mr. Smith will finally support the project.

Members of the Cuban-American Committee who recently met for four hours in Havana with the Cuban leader, Fidel Castro, reported that he remains prepared to blast back if he dislikes Radio Martí.

"We can beam to Alaska," the committee, composed of Cuban émigrés, quoted Mr. Castro as saying, "But we would prefer to negotiate and prevent interference."

## Retired 'Plumber' Of Nixon Era Taps Academic Assets Of Oxford Faculty

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service

OXFORD, England — Ten years ago, the outlook was not bright for David R. Young Jr., a New York lawyer who had gone to work in the Nixon White House as an aide to Henry A. Kissinger and had ended up as one of the co-leaders of the group known as the "plumbers."

As part of the investigation of the Watergate scandal, the House Judiciary Committee found that Mr. Young and Egil Krogh Jr. had overseen the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, Dr. Lewis J. Fielding, in retaliation for Mr. Ellsberg's leaking of the Pentagon Papers, and there were accusations of other illegal activities. Although he had played only a bit part in the drama, Mr. Young's name was made in many American legal and political circles.

Like colleagues who went into the clergy or started new careers in small towns, he left Washington. But he was something different. He also left the United States. For 10 years Mr. Young and his family have lived, and increasingly prospered, in this ancient English university city.

Long before Mr. Young had studied law at Queen's College, Oxford, and it was to Queen's that he returned to study for a doctorate. After seven years, he finished his thesis on policymaking in the White House and won his degree. The paper is kept under lock and key in the Bodleian Library on the grounds that it contains sensitive classified information.

"We kept our heads down," he said recently, "and the British press never bothered us. People here don't know or care that much about Watergate."

Of his White House years, Mr. Young said only: "They were interesting times."

ALMOST as soon as he came back to Oxford, it occurred to him that professors here, unlike those at comparable universities in the United States, did little consulting work for private industry. He saw them as "an underused asset," and out of his observation grew the company that he calls Oxford Analytica. Drawing on the expertise of more than 200 Oxford faculty members and academics at other major universities, it has conducted studies of the prospects of more than 50 countries for dozens of American companies and several governments.

The company, now 10 years old, has done well. It belongs to Mr. Young and his family. And now it is beginning a pioneering venture using electronic means to deliver the assessments of academic experts to corporations on a



Illustration by Fernando Krahn

daily basis, he has no need to keep his head down. Recently, he gave two press briefings on the new project, which is called the Oxford Analytica Daily Briefing. Nobody asked about Watergate.

Nine clients, all American, are paying \$24,000 a year each for the service, which began on Sept. 27. Among them are American Express, Chase Manhattan Bank, Mobil Oil and Rothschild Inc. Each morning, they receive on video terminals, through the Telerate Telecommunications Network, four to six analyses of 400 to 600 words on topics selected by a board of editors working in a small office on a side street in Oxford. The analyses are written, anonymously, by one or more of the 100-odd academic authorities to whom the daily briefing pays a retainer, or by nine or more of the wider circle of experts it also draws upon.

MR. Young has managed to recruit major figures for the venture. Richard Davy, a former chief foreign editorial writer for The Times of London, is the managing editor. The two senior editors are David Watt, the former director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs and political editor of the Financial Times, and Geoffrey Hodgson, once a correspondent of both The Observer and The Sunday Times. Among the dons taking part

are Wilfrid Knapp on the Middle East, Martin Meredith on Africa, Peter Pulzer on Western Europe and David Goldney on the United States.

The service, Mr. Young said, is intended to provide an independent analysis of developing situations, rather than fresh information. One reason for the anonymity of the scholar-contributors is to persuade them to "chance their arms" — give their clients their best independent opinion — in a way they might hesitate to do in a scholarly paper on which their professional reputation depended," he said.

An analysis of the Indonesian rice crop, for example, included political and economic interpretations meant to be useful to oil companies and banks among the subscribers to the service. Mr. Young said that scholars were more likely to give a dispassionate judgment than either government or corporate analysts "because they have no vested interest in the course of any particular country."

The beauty of the business, several of those involved said, is that it relies on people whose basic salaries are paid by someone else — the universities they work for. The company hopes to have 50 clients in a year, which would enable the service to make a profit.

"I didn't like guilt by association," the trim, quietly spoken Mr. Young remarked, "and I haven't sought success by association."

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## ARTS / LEISURE

# The Consultant, the 'Sailor' and the Poet

By Michael Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Georges Brassens, who was the first lyricist-composer-singer-guitarist to become famous in France and one of the few songwriters anywhere who could be described as a poet, has been inaccessible to English-speakers, but a singer from New Zealand and a retired Scottish management consultant are rectifying that.

The by-now-common image of the rumpled, guitar-strumming French *chansonier* singing his verses comes from Brassens, who first performed in public in the early 1950s. The Canadian singer and composer Leonard Cohen can be traced back to him too, which involves, as we shall see, a double-reverse.

As a management consultant, Andrew Kelly developed a feel for language by "reading a lot of contracts, commercial letters and balance sheets," he says. He often sat in what he calls the "hot seat," healing ailing companies by running them himself. His last job was looking after construction of a \$100-million oil drilling platform off the coast of Nigeria. After that,

six years ago, he retired at age 45 and moved into a studio on the Ile St. Louis in Paris.

He had read his share of poetry at Glasgow University, and he speaks four languages. He believes that if you understand a language's poetry you will speak it better, write better business letters (he's still available as a consultant "for the right price") and communicate better in general. So he started to translate Brassens to improve his French.

He enjoyed it, and it went more easily than he had expected. When he sent his work to experts for their reaction, he got replies like this one from Lucien Carrière, professor of English language and literature at the Sorbonne: "Often remarkably pleasing, almost always better than acceptable and never really inviting disapproval... excellent... interesting and successful."

Brassens's publisher gave Kelly permission to put together a recording project, but they thought he had little chance of finding a record company or a singer who could handle the material. Other people had tried. Mort Shuman had wanted to do for Brassens what he had done for Jacques Brel but somehow nothing had come of it.

Kelly, however, had not sat in hot seats for 20 years for nothing. He pursued Phonogram Records to finance his project, which by then included one of their artists, Graeme Allwright, a New Zealand singer who spent three years studying at the Old Vic drama school in London, has lived and worked in France since 1951 and is known for his French adaptations of songs by Cohen and the American folk singer Tom Paxton.

"Tom Paxton probably wonders why he gets so much royalties from France," says Allwright. "My translation of his song 'Bottle of Wine' ['Sacre Boutelle'] has come into the French culture. It's thought of as a French song."

"Most French people do not



Graeme Allwright

really understand Brassens's material, but they like the *man*. He gets to you directly, simply, he deals with basic human emotions and experience."

Brassens, who died in 1981, wrote about a school teacher who rewarded good students with a kiss ("At the school where we learned our letters, A B C. Our mistress used the latest methodology"), about old friends ("Although I've sailed in a lot of boats... a ship named 'Buddies First of All'"), about "the absent lips of these countless fair passersby briefly encountered you did not know how to detain," about dying for what you believe in ("I was just about killed for failing to believe it"). He once described himself as so much of an anarchist that "I prefer to cross the street at pedestrian crossings so I do not even have to talk with the police."

Allwright, 57, sang Brassens at the beginning of his French career more than 30 years ago. He can identify with the gentle nonconformist. He tends to wander to other continents where and when the spirit moves him, not working, just wandering. Not exactly an over-achiever, he has "given this busi-

ness up many times. I had a manager for a while but he started working with Serge Lama and Nana Mouskouri and had less time for me. I couldn't really blame him; I go, come back, make a record, go away again."

Sometimes he performs barefoot. He has been described as resembling "a seasoned sailor lost on dry land," steering his guitar between the reef of his anger against a warlike world and the peaceful beach of his love for humanity.

Kelly and Allwright make an unlikely team. Their relationship could be the subject of a song by Brassens. The Consultant and the Sailor. A curious combination of businessman and artist. Kelly is translating "Le Bateau Ivre" by Arthur Rimbaud to "A Ship in High Spirits" in between estimating the Brassens album's potential sales on accountant's cross-section paper. It comes to a million.

"I think you should say," he says, "that I gave up the violin four times and the piano thrice, which is evidence of a certain determination."

Serious contractual disagreements between Kelly, who can be abrasive, and Phonogram are holding up the release of the album, which was edited and mixed several months ago. Although Allwright could use a break like this right now, he says: "I've never followed a normal career. I don't want to hang around waiting for something to happen." He is considering another visit to Ethiopia in January, or returning to India "to get away from it all."

### 'Othello' Opens in Beijing

BEIJING — A Chinese version of Shakespeare's "Othello" has opened here in a production by the Guangdong Drama Theater. The Xinhua news agency reported.



Bijan Paksad among fiddling and dancing rabbits and smiling nuns in photograph used for ad for his perfume.

# The Mink-Gloved Salesmanship of Bijan Paksad

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Bijan's ultimate gift for the man who has everything — especially money — is a gold-trimmed, \$10,000 gun, which fits into a mink glove, which fits into a Baccarat crystal box. Crazy? Not quite. Since Bijan

## HEBE DORSEY

put this toy on the market a few months ago, he has sold 180 of his limited edition of 200.

Bijan Paksad, 43, is not in the gun business. He is an Iranian-born menswear designer and entrepreneur who, with a store in Los Angeles and one in New York, claims to have made \$100 million in 10 years. How? Bijan's offerings start with \$55 socks and climb to \$240 cotton shirts (silk is \$500) \$1,500 suits, \$7,500 mink-lined blouses and \$14,000 mink-lined silk raincoats. These basics, plus a \$120,000 Mongolian chinchilla lap rug, fit comfortably into Bijan's \$50,000 five-piece set of crocodile luggage.

Millions of people might find this too rich for their blood but Bijan does not need millions of clients. All he needs is 13,000 big

spenders, the kind of people who do not think it is crazy to own a \$100,000 Rolls-Royce. Bijan owns two.

None of this would last very long if behind the extravagant showmanship there was not a serious, designer with a feeling for quality. Bijan has three factories working for him in Italy.

Sticking to traditional styles, Bijan uses the finest fabrics and the most fastidious workmanship. Cotton shirts, for instance, are made of Egyptian cotton, woven in Switzerland and manufactured in one of his three Italian factories. Each is packaged in a special box, which, with tissue and ribbon, costs Bijan \$12 — the price of an ordinary shirt. "I'm sure the customer throws it out as soon as he gets his shirt," said Bijan, who thinks that's chic.

The son of wealthy Iranians, Bijan went to the best European schools, where he built up the nucleus of his clientele and picked up tips on the psychology of the rich and the *nouveau riches*. His Rodeo Drive and Fifth Avenue Stores operate by appointment only.

In New York, he spent \$4.5 million redecorating a former Gucci store. Behind the double doors, opened by two white-coated manservants, lies Hollywood Heaven — a white marble palazzo with a spectacular spiral stairway, finished with a lucite and brass balustrade and surmounted by a gigantic crystal chandelier. In a rarefied, slightly James Bond atmosphere, a blonde receptionist sits at an 18th-century bureau plat, which is bare except for a single rose. The master is usually on the second floor, where he has his studio, next to an inner sanctum for privileged customers. The sanctum features an old pine ceiling from Switzerland, carved wood doors from a 17th-century French chateau and a \$10-million tapestry, casually hanging from three bronze pegs. Antique Greek and Chinese urns double as umbrella stands. There is not a price tag in sight. Here, clients never ask prices.

Even people who cannot bear Bijan or anything he stands for have trouble resisting his advertisements. The ads, which he designs himself and which he often appears in, have featured sumo wrestlers, nude models and football players, as well as rabbits and nuns whom Bijan spent months charming into the act. One ad shows the rabbits fiddling and dancing while the nuns stand happily looking on and Bijan stands laughing amid them all. The caption reads: "A heavenly scent." Off in the corner, but unmistakably there, is a picture of Bijan's perfume, packaged in Baccarat crystal and, at \$250 an ounce, one of the most expensive scents in the world. But why the gun? "Why not?" said Bijan. "What do you give after you've given another mink coat, another airplane? Besides, you can tell this is not a gun to break a bank. This is for a gentleman to keep in his bedside table."

## DOONESBURY



# A Year of Old Sing-Alongs, Flops and Starry Female Turns

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In a recession, people start to reach for their tap shoes and maybe even their tap shoes. That at least was the received wisdom of Busby Berkeley in 1930s Hollywood, and it is surely no coincidence that "42nd Street," which he started to work on all of 50 years ago, should now be winning awards at the Drury Lane.

But this has been a year of big old sing-alongs. Sixteen of them were at one time running simultaneously in London. Admittedly the few new musicals around have,

with one glowing exception, been something of a disappointment, though Andrew Lloyd Webber's courageous and splendid champion-

## THE BRITISH STAGE

oning of "The Hired Man" more than compensated for his "Starlight Express."

This may well turn out to be a year remembered more for its flops than its hits: 1984 brought three nights of "Top People," the Danny La Rue "Hello Dolly," "Mandrill," "Peg" "Blockheads," "Big in Brazil," "Seachange," "Happiest

Days of Your Life" and the musical of "The Importance."

On the legitimate stage there were other and more curious disappointments, such as an Albert Finney double ("The Biko Inquest" at Riverside Studios and "Serjeant Musgrave's Dance" at the Old Vic) that delivered a lot less than it promised.

Meanwhile, the National Theatre veered from the depths of "Mandrill" to the heights of "Fool for Love" and the Royal Shakespeare Company still seemed unable to cope with anything in the 75 years that separate "Peter Pan" from "Golden Girls."

But Glenda Jackson determinedly brought "Strange Interlude" back to life despite its five-hour sprawl. Sam Walters gave us a wonderful and shamelessly underrated look at Rodney Ackland's great "Dark River" at the Orange Tree in Richmond. Vivian Matalon brought another disgracefully ignored modern classic, "Morning" at Seven, "across the Atlantic to the Westminster. Wendy Toye gave us a look at the classic Rodgers and Hart "Babes in Arms" (performed, suitably enough, by students from the London Academy of Music and Dramatic Arts) and Bill Bryden brought back "Golden Boy" to

confirm the lasting greatness of Clifford Odets.

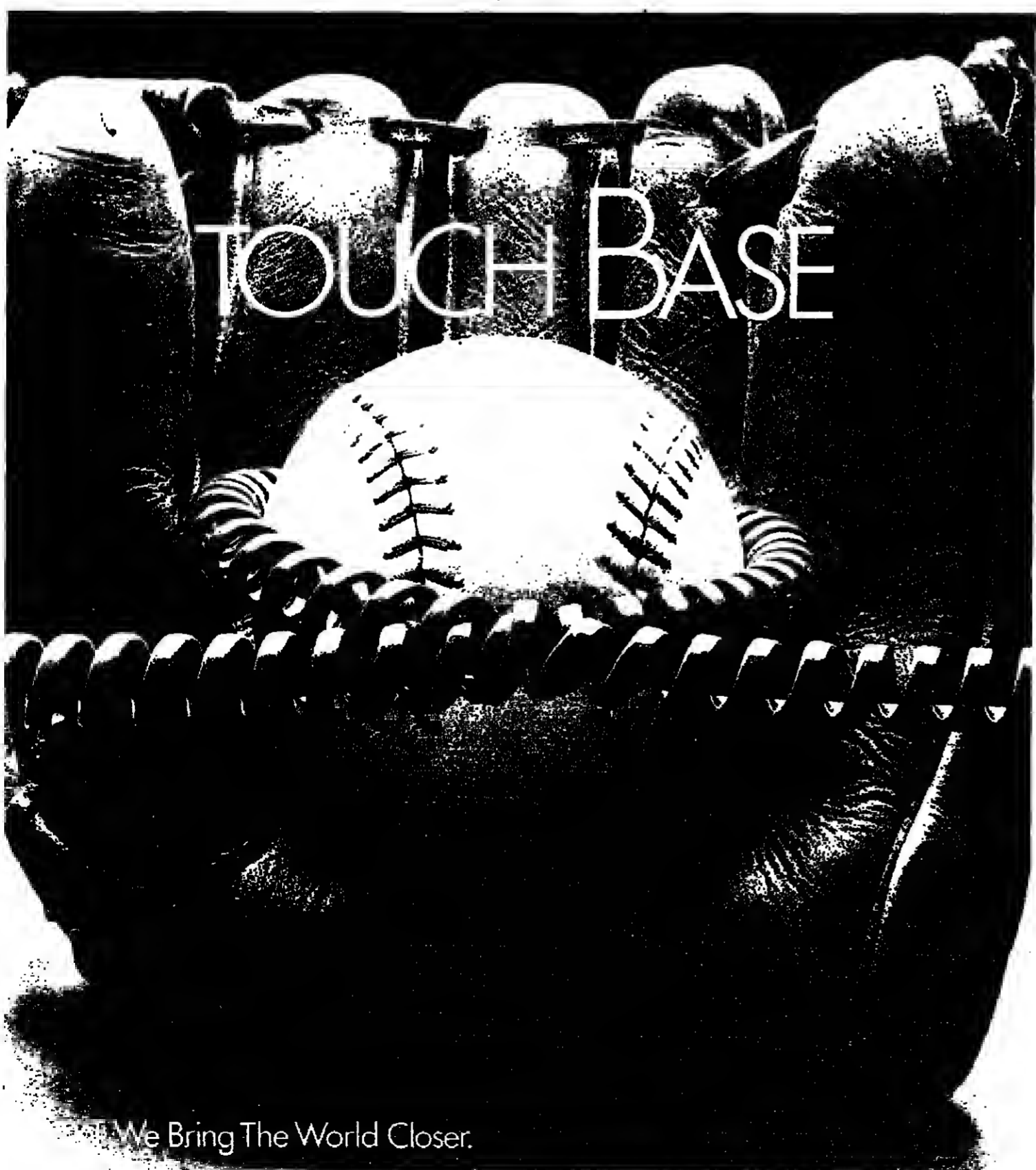
Away from London, the Royal Exchange in Manchester pulled off a powerful tribute with the late Michael Elliott's "Moby Dick," the Tom Courtenay-Julie Walters "Jumpers" and a summer-season "Carousell." It was a rich season at Stratford, from "Henry V" to "Richard III" on the main stage, and a poor one at Chichester until they got to "Way of the World."

On the London fringe the Lyric Hammersmith seemed doomed to good plays denied an afterlife — notably "Tramway Road" and "Common Pursuit," either of which would surely have found a West End home in a year less desperate for tourist nostalgia.

The year ended in a blaze of starry female turns: not only Glenda Jackson following the O'Neill with an Old Vic "Phedra," but Judi Dench miscast as "Mother Courage," Joan Plowright and Maggie Smith in "Way of the World," Hilary and Vanessa Redgrave in "Aspen" Walters in "Fool for Love," Julie Covington in "Tom and Viv," Sheila Gibb in the Mermaid run of "Streetcar" and Natalia Makarova in "On Your Toes."

Male equivalents seem somewhat scarcer, though Timothy West deserves some sort of versatility award ("Master Class," "War at Home," "Big in Brazil") while the Michaels, Williams and Kitchen, turned in two of the great comic turns of the year in "Two Into One" and "Rough Crossing."

For my money, four of the most impressive performances of the year came from Daniel Massey at the Barbican in two main-stage transfers from Stratford ("Measure for Measure" and "Twelfth Night") and two 20th-century plays in the Pit (Saroyan's "Time of Your Life" and Poliakoff's "Breaking the Silence").



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Statistics Index			
AMEX prices	P.10	Earnings reports	P. 9
AMEX highs/lows	P.10	Fine rate rates	P. 9
NYSE prices	P. 8	Gold markets	P. 7
NYSE highs/lows	P.10	Interest rates	P. 7
Commodity stocks	P.12	Market summary	P. 6
Currency rates	P. 7	Options	P.11
Commodities	P.11	OTC stock	P.11
Dividends	P.11	Other markets	P.12

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1984

## INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

## Non-Western Managers Air Concerns for Future

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Japanese managers do not feel any less pressure in the high-technology race just because they are ahead of Europe in most high-technology sectors, according to a survey by International Management magazine. Japanese managers are just as concerned with keeping up with new technology as European managers are, the survey found.

More than 40 percent of Japanese managers surveyed consider keeping up as their main business and personal challenge for the second half of the 1980s. A majority believe that office automation will improve strategic thinking, make the company more efficient and cut down on paperwork.

International Management surveyed 4,000 senior executives in 20 nations worldwide.

According to the findings, Asian managers outside Japan are more concerned with fluctuating interest rates, inflation and the availability and cost of labor and materials than with keeping pace with new technology.

Managers in Hong Kong and Singapore say costs will be their biggest headache. More than 80 percent of managers in the Philippines cite inflation as their worry for the second half of the decade. And so do a large majority of Brazilian managers.

In Brazil, Nigeria and Egypt, a majority of executives also cite government intervention as the single problem that has the largest impact on their company's efficiency. Dealing with red tape is the top personal problem for executives in the Philippines, Malaysia, Nigeria, Brazil and Egypt.

Managers in Singapore cite job hopping and keeping up with new technology as their main personal challenge. In Hong Kong, it is lack of promotion that is on most managers' minds.

LIKE their colleagues in Europe, a majority of Asian, African and Latin American managers surveyed put pressures to end sex and race discrimination at the bottom of their worry list for the second half of the 1980s. For example, 40 percent of managers surveyed in Japan and 80 percent surveyed in Brazil consider pressures to end sex discrimination unimportant.

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# Herald Tribune

## BUSINESS/FINANCE

U.S. Stocks  
Report, Page 8

Page 7

## How the Forecasters View the 1985 Economic and Political Landscape

Name	Affiliation	Real Economic Growth	Inflation	Jobless Rate	Long-Term Treasury Bonds	3-Month Treasury Bills	Treasury Tax Plan Passed in 1985?
Michael J. Bazdarich	Claremont Economics	3.0%	3.50%	6.50%	11.00%	9.00%	No
Arthur B. Laffer	A. B. Laffer Associates	1.0%*	4.00%	7.00%	10.00%	7.50%	Yes
Walter W. Heller	University of Minnesota	3.6%	4.25%	6.80%	11.00%	8.50%	No
Lawrence R. Klein	Wharton Econometrics	3.5%	3.50%	6.80%	11.30%	9.50%	No
Lester C. Thurow	M.I.T.	3.0%	4.50%	7.00%	....	....	No
Walter C. Joelson	General Electric	3.5%	5.00%	6.80%	13.00%	11.00%	No
Saul H. Hymans	University of Michigan	3.6%	4.30%	7.20%	....	....	Yes
Donald Ratajczak	Georgia State Univ.	2.5%	4.30%	7.20%	11.20%	9.25%	No
Edgar R. Fiedler	Conference Board	3.0%	4.50%	7.00%	13.80%	11.30%	No
Michael K. Evans	Evans Economics	2.5%	3.90%	7.50%	11.90%	10.20%	Individuals: No Corporate: Yes
Frederick W. Deming	Chemical Bank	3.4%	4.70%	7.30%	11.00%	8.30%	No
Hiroaki Kawai	Bank of Tokyo	3.0%	4.80%	7.00%	12.00%	9.00%	No
Murray L. Weidenbaum	Washington University	3.0%	4.40%	7.30%	11.75%	9.50%	No
Michael W. Keran	Prudential Insurance	3.5%	3.75%	6.75%	11.50%	8.75%	No
Harry R. Biederman	Lockheed	3.0%	5.00%	6.50%	12.00%	9.00%	No
Current/1984		6.7%	4.00%	7.50%	11.40%	7.70%	

Notes: Real economic growth and inflation represent year-to-year changes in real gross national product and the consumer price index; jobless rate (total unemployment rate) and interest rates are those prevailing at year-end 1984. In the last column, respondents were asked if a tax plan similar to that proposed by the Treasury Department would be passed in 1985. Where no answers appear, the economist made no prediction.

\* Real economic growth in 4th qtr. to 4th qtr. change.

## Economists Expect U.S. Growth to Slow in 1985

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — This year's schizophrenic U.S. economy, which paired a blistering first half with a lethargic second half, will give way to more even but substantially lower growth in the coming year, according to many economists.

Most look for growth after inflation of about 3 percent — close to what traditionally has been viewed as the long-term growth potential for the American economy.

"Nineteen eighty-five has the makings of a pretty good year," said Murray L. Weidenbaum, director of the Center for Study of American Business at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri.

"The only problem is that it pales in comparison to '84, which is likely to be outstanding in the long run," Mr. Weidenbaum said. "Every forecast I've come across is predicting much slower growth and a tad more inflation than this year."

But while 15 economists, of diverse backgrounds and biases, were interviewed for this article, pretty much agreed on the shape of the U.S. economy for 1985, they did not agree on whether the year would end on the brink of recession or whether it would be the launching pad for a new boom.

Most of them predicted that inflation and unemployment will remain about where they

are now, and that short-term interest rates will rise modestly.

But they disagreed on just how much interest rates are likely to change in the coming year.

Last year, many economists somewhat underestimated the strength of this year's economy and overestimated inflation, but correctly predicted that the economy would slow about midway.

On average, the 47 economists polled by Eggert Economic Enterprises at this time last year, for example, predicted growth in 1984 of 5.4 percent and consumer price inflation of 5 percent.

Based on the Commerce Department's "flash" estimate that the U.S. economy is expanding at a 2.6-percent annual rate in the current quarter, the economy is expected to show growth of 6.7 percent for 1984.

Consumer prices have risen at an annual rate of 4.1 percent this year.

As the economy raced along at a 3.6-percent real growth rate in the first half of 1984, many people said that the rate would be unsustainable.

They saw it as a temporary surge caused by the depth of the previous recession and the stimulus of tax cuts in conjunction with a generous monetary policy.

When economic growth plunged to only 1.6 percent in the third quarter, there was

some alarm that it was the prelude to a recession.

But most economists now believe that the economy is already reviving. The unemployment rate dipped in November and industrial production climbed.

Several economists say the economy will emerge from the current slowdown with accelerating growth in the first half of 1985, and peak in the second or third quarter.

Then the economy is likely to settle down to slower but still respectable growth, they say.

"It'll be a mini-repeat of '84," said Michael W. Keran, chief economist of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America.

Mr. Keran, who had projected 4.5-percent growth for 1984, said he looks for 1985 to resemble this year, with a strong first half followed by a weak second half, except that the differences will be more subdued.

The renewed growth, according to most economists interviewed, will prod short-term interest rates up at least a little over the course of the year.

But many of them said they expect long-term interest rates to continue to edge down because of lessened concern with inflation.

Not all economists were optimistic. Several

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

## World Bank Attaching More Conditions to Loans

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The central African country of Burkina Faso, formerly Upper Volta, wants the World Bank to finance construction of a 300-mile (460-kilometer) railroad in its parched northern reaches to develop manganese deposits and get beef herds to markets more rapidly.

Ten years ago this sort of project would have been taken up enthusiastically by the World Bank. Its president then, Robert S. McNamara, had turned the institution toward huge lending programs to meet basic human needs and "eradicate absolute poverty" in the Third World, much of it rural.

But under A. W. Clausen, Mr. McNamara's successor, the World Bank has been sitting on the application for 12 months, questioning whether the project can pay for itself and be operated without subsidies.

The difference illustrates a new market-oriented, anti-bureaucratic approach to agriculture that in part grows out of what the bank has called "mistakes and misfortunes" in past projects in Africa. The shift marks a major change in the operations of the 147-nation institution.

In a departure from the McNamara years, loans now come with heavy policy strings. The aid is conditioned on specific measures that cut subsidies, restore incentives, increase competition and reduce the presence of a government in the economy.

Montague Yudelman, who until two months ago had been director of the Agriculture and Rural Development Department of the bank and is now a distinguished fellow at the World Resources Institute, said: "The bank staff now talk less about reaching the 'poorest of the poor.' But they have learned that strategies to reach the low-income small farmer have considerable merit and are feasible where there is supportive government and a reasonable institutional environment."

"Help begins at home," Mr. Clausen says. "We are convinced

that money alone won't do the job."

But the new stress on what those in the field refer to as "loan conditionality" has some analysts worried that the bank will not be flexible enough in disbursing aid. The concern has mounted against the backdrop of famine and economic desperation in much of Africa.

John P. Lewis, professor of economics at Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School, criticized what he considered to be "brilliance" in applying "policy specifics" in Senegal. He said the practice "bespeaks a kind of Washington-centered analytical arrogance that over the years often has tainted this mainly admirable institution."

The institution initially focused in the early postwar years on large, complex engineering projects, such as steel plants, dams and ports. Under Mr. McNamara, there was a drive to strengthen agriculture in Third World countries and break the seemingly endless cycle of rural poverty. Lending volume went up by a factor of 10 to support a variety of rural development and agricultural projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Now there is a more cautious approach to rural development, and the Burkina Faso railroad project and others like it stay on hold. Mr. McNamara, who retired as the bank's president in 1981 and is now a director of several companies, declined to be interviewed.

The bank says it has begun to close a "research gap" that has been disadvantageous to Africa. More attention was paid to rice, wheat and corn, grown under irrigated conditions in Asia, than to coarse grains such as millet, sorghum and millets and tubers such as yams and cassava grown chiefly in Africa.

In contrast to failures in Africa, which have been compounded by two severe droughts in the last 10 years, World Bank programs have been highly rated in India, which in a decade has shifted from a position as a huge food importer to a small exporter. Bank officials credit more effective community orga-

nization in India and widespread use of pesticides, as well as the greater research attention to irrigated crops, among various reasons for advances by India.

Since 1981, the bank has published three reports warning of the malfunctioning of agriculture in Africa. They single out "distorted" incentives and "inefficient" institutions as central to the poor performance but also indict some of the past aid efforts for which the bank was partly responsible.

"Genuine mistakes and misfortunes cannot explain the excessive number of 'white elephants,'" said the latest report, published in September.

Many of these efforts went into financing large conference centers, administrative buildings, university centers, hotels, highways, steel mills, textile and cement factories and other such projects that were selected, the report said, because they were "politically prestigious."

Under the new policy-based lending, a much greater emphasis is placed on costs and benefits to avoid projects that could turn out to be white elephants.

Also factored in as conditions for lending are adjustment of exchange rates to promote exports; termination of price controls and subsidies that favor urban consumers over rural producers; price incentives that encourage farmers to expand production and the whittling down of state monopolies that

dominate trade and stifle competition in many farm products, such as cotton and oilseed.

Compared with earlier years, when they charged that there were imperialistic designs on them, the African countries have not been loud in protest. "It's partly because they're over the barrel; also, their perception of the need for policy change is more serious," said Mr. Lewis.

Prospects that greater resources may be available have also softened the reaction of the African governments.

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## Mesa Drops Bid For Phillips; to Get \$89 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Mesa Partners, a group of investors led by T. Boone Pickens, has agreed to drop its hostile bid for control of Phillips Petroleum Co. in a settlement that will give the group an \$89-million profit.

In response to the settlement, announced late Sunday, Phillips stock fell more than \$9 a share on the New York Stock Exchange on Monday, giving investors an aggregate paper loss of \$1.49 billion.

Under the settlement, Mesa Partners would receive at least \$53 a share for its 8.9 million shares of Phillips stock. The company will undergo a restructuring that will reduce its size through the sale of \$2 billion in assets.

The settlement, disclosed in a joint release by Phillips and Mesa Partners, ended a bitter fight that led to lawsuits in state and federal courts in Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana and Delaware.

Phillips, based in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, is the eighth largest U.S. oil company.

Mr. Pickens is chairman of Mesa Petroleum Co. of Amarillo, Texas, which formed a partnership with Wagner & Brown, an independent oil company in Midland, Texas, and launched an unsolicited bid for Phillips on Dec. 4.

In a telephone interview from his home Monday, Mr. Pickens said that Phillips executives contacted Mesa Partners on Friday after a court ruling in Delaware that removed a key legal obstacle to the partnership's tender offer of \$60 a share for enough Phillips stock to give it a 21-percent interest.

The settlement agreement "wasn't exactly what we wanted, but under the circumstances, in what we saw in the way of burdens in front of us, it wasn't a bad deal," he said.

"There was no doubt that the Phillips management was dug in. They were going to fight. We had to consider that and how expensive it would be for the stockholders."

William C. Douce, the Phillips chairman, rejected charges that Phillips was paying "greenmail" to avoid the unfriendly takeover.

"We believe the proposed recapitalization transaction will permit Phillips stockholders to recognize a substantial premium for a significant portion of their shares while retaining a major equity interest in Phillips," Mr. Douce said in a telephone interview from company headquarters.

"It permits Phillips to remain a vigorous and independent competitor in the marketplace and it means that Phillips will stay in Bartlesville."

The result of long talks during the weekend was an agreement late

Sunday under which Phillips will seek shareholder approval in March to issue a package of debt securities equivalent to \$60 a share for \$8.8 million, or 38 percent, of its 154.6 million shares outstanding. The securities will increase the firm's debt by \$3.53 billion.

Phillips will then reduce the debt by selling 32 million of the redeemed shares to a newly established employee stock-ownership plan at below-market interest rates. The employee plan will thus be \$1.6 billion in debt, but Phillips' new corporate debt will be cut to \$1.93 billion.

The stock ownership plan will have to borrow the funds, but under new tax rules will be able to borrow at below-market interest rates. The employee plan will thus be \$1.6 billion in debt, but Phillips' new corporate debt will be cut to \$1.93 billion.

Over the next year, Phillips will spend a minimum of \$1 billion buying back its stock in an effort to support the price at a level close to \$50 a share. This will take another 20 million of the company's shares off the market.

Phillips and the Mesa Partners group agreed to seek dismissal of litigation outstanding and that for the next 15 years neither would attempt to acquire the other, or its entities.

Finally, Phillips agreed to pay the costs of selling the 8.9 million Phillips shares currently owned by Mesa Partners at a price of at least \$53 a share.

If necessary, Phillips agreed to

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 7)

## U.S. Changing Rules on Textiles

The Unwashed Press  
WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department said Monday that it was adopting a new policy on the release of embargoed imports of textiles into the U.S. market.

Currently, imports of textiles and apparel above the annual limits set by trade agreements with various countries are held until the start of the next quota year. In the past, all embargoed goods have been released at the beginning of the new year.

But officials said this policy sometimes resulted in "market disruption and artificially lower prices" as a large number of textile products hit the market at once. So beginning Jan. 1 the new policy will provide for a gradual release of embargoed goods at a monthly rate of not more than 20 percent of the new annual import limit.

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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Scovill Rejects 7-Eleven Stores, With Some Refinements, Are a Hit in Japan

By Lee A. Daniels  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK**—Scovill Inc. has rejected a \$35-a-share tender offer from a company controlled by the Belzberg family, but Scovill said it would explore "all available alternatives," including the sale of the company.

The rejected bid, valued at \$427 million, was made last Wednesday by First City Properties Inc., a real estate company in Beverly Hills, California. In a filing that day with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Belzbergs disclosed that they owned 6.3 percent of Scovill and said they were "committed" to acquiring the company.

Scovill, in a statement in Waterbury, Connecticut, said that its board had unanimously decided that the bid was "not in the best interests of the company, its stockholders or employees" and urged stockholders to reject it.

Paul Beetz, a Scovill spokesman, declined to answer further questions. Callers to First City were told Monday that no spokesman was available to comment.

But a source close to the Belzberg family said that it did not consider the Scovill statement a final rejection and that the Belzbergs would continue to pursue the company.

The Belzbergs are from a wealthy Canadian family with interests in real estate, trust and leasing companies, and financial services.

Scovill stock closed Monday at \$39.50 on the New York Stock Exchange, up \$1, in heavy trading. It has risen more than \$7 a share since the tender offer was made.

Analysts have said that the sharp rise indicated that the Belzberg bid would soon attract higher offers.

In its statement, Scovill said that its board had considered the opinion of its financial advisers.

## 7-Eleven Stores, With Some Refinements, Are a Hit in Japan

By Susan Chira  
New York Times Service

**TOKYO**—One measure of the success of 7-Eleven in Japan is that most Japanese are surprised to learn that the chain of convenience stores was made in America.

The inspiration may have been American, but it has been so well adapted to Japanese shopping habits and the economy's retailing and distribution routines that 7-Eleven has become almost synonymous with convenience stores here.

In parts of Tokyo, the stores with their bright red, green and orange logos seem to dot every street corner.

The name and concept for 7-Eleven Japan, a subsidiary of 7-11 Inc., the Japanese retailing giant, are licensed from the Dallas-based Southern Food Stores Inc.

Twelve years ago as the first "convenience" store in Japan, the chain now dominates the field. As of Jan. 31, the end of the company's fiscal year, the chain operated 2,001 stores, its closest competitor, Lawson, began in 1980, has 782.

The company has recorded consistently high increases in profit. The stock of 7-Eleven Japan is among the highest-priced on the Tokyo Exchange, and analysts predict continued rapid growth.

Like other American chains, such as Mr. Donut, McDonald's and Kentucky Fried Chicken, 7-Eleven Japan has successfully transplanted American concepts of fast food, franchising and convenience shopping.

But 7-Eleven Japan has added touches of its own to satisfy Japanese consumers. For example, many Japanese do not stock their larders with canned or frozen foods, preferring to shop daily for fresh foods. So, the stores get twice-daily deliveries of fresh foods such as rice balls and sashimi.

The chain also boasts a data-analysis system that manages store inventories with a fine touch and a marketing system that targets an area and then floods it with stores, all the while competing in the market.

It also promotes close relationships between the franchise store and headquarters. And typical of a large Japanese company's involve-

ment in its employees' lives, 7-Eleven has even introduced prospective mates to its store owners.

Shuichi Iwakuni, a managing director, said his company learned the concept of convenience stores and certain aspects of franchising from Southland, but that the links ended there. The company pays Southland an annual license fee, but declined to say how much.

"It may not be an exaggeration," he added, "to say that in all other ways, what we do is greatly different."

Whatever the mixture, 7-Eleven's formula has been enormously profitable. Its net income for its fiscal year ended Jan. 31 rose 36.5 percent, to \$30.6 million. Its six-month results from February to August increased 35.3 percent, to \$25 million, compared with the same period last year.

As of this August, the chain said, gross profit was running at 27.4 percent of sales. Mr. Iwakuni attributed much of that growth to the expansion of the fast-food market, which now makes up nearly 20 percent of total store revenues.

The litigation over the takeover attempt.

Gearhart declined to comment further, saying that the negotiations were still "in the talking stage." Gearhart Industries, based in Fort Worth, Texas, is also an oil-field services company.

Walter H. Gebert, who follows the industry for Robert W. Baird Inc., said of Smith's announcement: "This has gone on for some time and it has been costly to them in terms of costs and management time. They may have decided that instead of a Pyrrhic victory, they need to devote more time to their own company."

Smith in April offered \$31 a share for a minimum of 3.7 million Gearhart shares. Together with the 5.3 million shares it already owns, the additional shares would have increased its stake to 56 percent of the company's then 16 million shares outstanding.

In September, however, Smith said it intended to reduce the price of its tender offer to \$23 a share. After the original offer was made, Gearhart bought Geosource Inc. from Aetna Life & Casualty Co. and gave Aetna 10 million newly issued Gearhart shares.

On the New York Stock Exchange on Monday, Smith stock increased 75 cents in value, to \$11.25; Gearhart advanced 37.5 cents, to \$11.

The strong dollar, which has made foreign goods cheaper and American goods more expensive, is considered the major reason for the estimated \$130-billion trade deficit.

Even if the dollar falls, the trade deficit may continue to deteriorate for a time in 1985 because trade adjustments occur slowly, said Michael K. Evans, who runs a consulting firm in Washington.

But Hiroyuki Kasai, chief econo-

mist of the Bank of Tokyo in New York, noted that the trade deficit was less in October than in previous months, and said it would probably decline further.

Although the dollar's decline has long been anticipated, most economists chided away from predicting what would happen to exchange rates in 1985.

"We're predicting a slide on the dollar," said Lawrence R. Klein, the 1980 Nobel laureate in economics and founder of Wharton Economic Forecasting Associates in Philadelphia. "But we predicted that would happen this year, and it didn't."

If the dollar fell compared with other leading currencies, the decline would eventually reduce the trade deficit and stimulate American production.

But it would also stimulate inflation, by making imports more expensive.

And some economists warned that the Federal Reserve might react by braking the economy, through more restrictive monetary growth.

Those are the thunder clouds hanging over the economy," said Lester C. Thurow, a professor of economics and management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"But it's not clear if lightning is going to strike this year," he said.

But analysts also note that 7-Eleven was introduced in Japan at an opportune time.

"This kind of store was well suited to the Japanese people's changing lifestyle, such as the increase of two-income and single households and teenagers staying up later at night," said Setsu Yamazaki, an analyst with Merrill Lynch Capital Markets.

She and other analysts said that innovative management techniques had assured that the chain stayed ahead of its competitors.

According to Mr. Iwakuni, 7-Eleven Japan took its franchising formula from Southland. Under its franchise terms, 7-Eleven Japan guarantees its franchisees a minimum profit of \$63,800, pays 80 percent of the utility bills and all of the advertising. In return, the franchisee must give 7-Eleven 45 percent of the profits, a rate that Miss Yamazaki said was the highest in the industry.

The chain has also embraced Southland's marketing strategy of dominance. That involves carefully selecting a target area and then

flooding it with 40 to 60 stores, which not only shuts out competition but also builds visibility and promotes efficient distribution.

The chain also capitalized on things that might have otherwise proved to be weaknesses. Mr. Iwakuni said. Land is scarce, and stores are necessarily smaller. The average shop in Japan is only half the size of its U.S. counterparts and can stock only about 3,500 products. This has forced 7-Eleven Japan to practice strict inventory control, reducing average inventory per outlet from \$39,750 in 1975, to \$22,850 this year.

Its point-of-sale system was introduced two years ago. Almost all products are bar-coded and the system can provide a record of the time of day and the amounts sold. The company can use that data to vary products according to seasonal tastes and reduce inventory.

The company also cut through byzantine Japanese distribution methods by persuading its suppliers to accept a system under which 7-Eleven uses its own trucks to make deliveries.

Isuzu expects profit this year.

**TOKYO**—Isuzu Motors Ltd. said Monday that it expects an after-tax profit in the current year of one billion yen (\$40 million).

The company earlier reported a net loss of 17.7 billion yen in the year ended Oct. 31. It said this loss was increased by the cost of improving domestic sales subsidiaries, but that these improvements should help its performance in 1984/85.

A spokesman said 1984/85 sales are expected to rise 18 percent to 910 billion yen on improved truck sales at home and continuing good truck and car sales in the United States.

Managers Air Their Worries

(Continued from Page 7)

Managers in developing countries, unlike West Europeans, did not mention low economic growth as one of their concerns. Instead they are optimistic that new markets will develop.

The largest majority of managers, more than 85 percent of Egyptian managers and managers in Singapore, expect a boom in the Chinese market over the next five years.

There is also a vote of confidence for Western Europe among managers from the developing world. A majority in Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, Nigeria, Brazil and Egypt believe that Europe will take decisive steps to close the high-technology gap with the United States and Japan. And as many as 44 percent of Japanese managers believe a competitive European high-technology may become a reality over the next five years.

Japanese Spending Rises

**TOKYO**—Japanese consumer spending rose in October 3.1 percent from the level of a year earlier, the government said Sunday.

Autos tax free.

**NEW YORK**—Mercedes 500 SEC, up to 1985, now cost less than \$20,000. (L.A. Herald-Examiner, 12/24/84, p. 12).

EXCHANGE. See our ad in Friday edition.

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Suzanne Joy Levine, Attorney, will set up U.S.A. business to qualify for business visas. 22, Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. 212-661-1741. (L.A. Herald-Examiner, 12/24/84, p. 12).

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## Danish Bank Opens Branch In Singapore

By Brenda Hagertry  
International Herald Tribune

**LONDON**—Copenhagen Handelsbank AS has appointed Christian H.G. Sonnenstein as general manager of its new branch in Singapore.

Mr. Sonnenstein was previously with Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken (South East Asia) Ltd. in Singapore.

The opening of the Singapore branch is part of an international expansion the bank embarked upon during 1984.

Since April, it has opened a branch in London, upgraded its representative office in Los Angeles to a branch, opened representative offices in Stockholm and Hong Kong, and enlarged its representative office in Tokyo.

In Singapore, the bank was previously represented by Nordic Bank PLC, a London-based consortium bank in which Copenhagen Handelsbank held a 25-percent share until earlier this year.

Mobil Europe Names President

**Mobil Europe Inc.**, London, has named Patrick W. Wilson president, succeeding G.J.G. Docters, who retires in April. Mr. Wilson was chairman of Mobil Southern Africa. Previous positions that Mr. Wilson has held include executive vice president of Mobil East Inc. and chairman of Mobil Oil New Zealand.

Okiko Securities Co. of Tokyo has appointed Hideo Suzuki to its board. He remains managing director of Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd. in London.

Ernst & Whinney, the Cleveland-based accounting firm, said Paul F. McMahon has been named vice chairman, management consulting services. Most recently he was partner in charge of its management consulting services in Europe.

Grand Metropolitan PLC, the London-based group that sponsors brewing, tobacco, hotels and leisure, has elected Richard V. Giordano to its board. Mr. Giordano, an American, is chief executive of the BOC group and Britain's high-

est-paid executive. He received £771,600 (\$656,680) from BOC in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30. Stanley Grimstead, chairman of Grand Met, said, "Mr. Giordano's international experience and talents will be of great benefit to the company, particularly in view of Grand Metropolitan's expansion in the United States and in the international sector."

Henry Ansbacher & Co., the merchant-banking subsidiary of London-based Henry Ansbacher Holdings, said Richard Fenhalls is to become deputy chairman Feb. 1. Mr. Fenhalls, formerly chief executive of another London-based merchant bank, Guinness Mahon & Co., will also join the holding-company board and its permanent committee.

Roxburgh Guarantee Corp., a London-based licensed deposit taker, has named Martin Wigram managing director, succeeding Ron Basher, who left the bank. Most recently Mr. Basher worked as a consultant. Before that he was deputy managing director of PSP & Co. UK Ltd., a London-based subsidiary of the Finnish bank Postipankki.

Mesa Drops Bid for Phillips

(Continued from Page 7)

buy the stock itself, which would cost the company another \$476 million.

Phillips thus could end up with an additional \$3.4 billion in debt and its employees would own another \$1.6 billion, while the number of Phillips shares on the market would be cut in half.

The company said it plans to sell about \$2 billion in assets to reduce the debt, but declined to be more specific.

In trading Monday, Phillips shares plunged \$9.675 a share to close at \$45.35 on a volume of more than 4.8 million shares, making it the most actively traded stock on Christmas Eve day.

The stock prices of other oil companies rose on speculation that Mr. Pickens would strike again in his bid to take over a major oil company.

Since November, Mesa Partners



Citibank has appointed Lode G. Beckers as country corporate officer and general manager for the Netherlands, effective Jan. 1. He succeeds B. Dantoff Jr., who is returning to the United States. Mr. Beckers currently is head of Citibank's European construction and engineering office, based in Paris. In addition, he oversees the New York-based bank's asset-trading activities in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Mr. Beckers will be succeeded by Xavier Louveaux.

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24 December 1984

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		9	16	8%	8%	7%
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		11	18	5	4%	2%
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WS Dec. 24

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## Dec. 24

**NASDAQ National Market Prices**[illegible]

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PER DAY

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66.77	67.17	66.57	67.00	+33
68.20	68.57	67.82	68.77	+95

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Vol. 22: 22, 23	22.00	
Vol. 23: 24, 25	24.00	
Vol. 24: 26, 27	26.00	
Vol. 25: 28, 29	28.00	
Vol. 26: 30, 31	30.00	
Vol. 27: 32, 33	32.00	
Vol. 28: 34, 35	34.00	
Vol. 29: 36, 37	36.00	
Vol. 30: 38, 39	38.00	
Vol. 31: 40, 41	40.00	
Vol. 32: 42, 43	42.00	
Vol. 33: 44, 45	44.00	
Vol. 34: 46, 47	46.00	
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Vol. 36: 50, 51	50.00	
Vol. 37: 52, 53	52.00	
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Vol. 40: 58, 59	58.00	
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Vol. 44: 66, 67	66.00	
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Vol. 68: 114, 115	114.00	
Vol. 69: 116, 117	116.00	
Vol. 70: 118, 119	118.00	
Vol. 71: 120, 121	120.00	
Vol. 72: 122, 123	122.00	
Vol. 73: 124, 125	124.00	
Vol. 74: 126, 127	126.00	
Vol. 75: 128, 129	128.00	
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Vol. 77: 132, 133	132.00	
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Vol. 79: 136, 137	136.00	
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Vol. 98: 174, 175	174.00	
Vol. 99: 176, 177	176.00	
Vol. 100: 178, 179	178.00	
Vol. 101: 180, 181	180.00	
Vol. 102: 182, 183	182.00	
Vol. 103: 184, 185	184.00	
Vol. 104: 186, 187	186.00	
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Vol. 107: 192, 193	192.00	
Vol. 108: 194, 195	194.00	
Vol. 109: 196, 197	196.00	
Vol. 110: 198, 199	198.00	
Vol. 111: 200, 201	200.00	
Vol. 112: 202, 203	202.00	
Vol. 113: 204, 205	204.00	
Vol. 114: 206, 207	206.00	
Vol. 115: 208, 209	208.00	
Vol. 116: 210, 211	210.00	
Vol. 117: 212, 213	212.00	
Vol. 118: 214, 215	214.00	
Vol. 119: 216, 217	216.00	
Vol. 120: 218, 219	218.00	
Vol. 121: 220, 221	220.00	
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Vol. 123: 224, 225	224.00	
Vol. 124: 226, 227	226.00	
Vol. 125: 228, 229	228.00	
Vol. 126: 230, 231	230.00	
Vol. 127: 232, 233	232.00	
Vol. 128: 234, 235	234.00	
Vol. 129: 236, 237	236.00	
Vol. 130: 238, 239	238.00	
Vol. 131: 240, 241	240.00	
Vol. 132: 242, 243	242.00	

Vol. 21: 20, 21 20.00  
Vol. 22: 22, 23 22.00  
Vol. 23: 24, 25 24.00  
Vol. 24: 26, 27 26.00  
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Vol. 40: 58, 59 58.00  
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Vol. 93: 164, 165 164.00  
Vol. 94: 166, 167 166.00  
Vol. 95: 168, 169 168.00  
Vol. 96: 170, 171 170.00  
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Vol. 98: 174, 175 174.00  
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Vol. 130: 238, 239 238.00  
Vol. 131: 240, 241 240.00  
Vol. 132: 242, 243 242.00

Cash Prices Dec. 24	
Commodity and Unit	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.44 1.52
Freehold 4-28 20, 21, 22	453.00 453.00
Shoe Beans (P.H.), lb.	272.00 272.00
Freehold 4-28 20, 21, 22	453.00 453.00
Shoe Beans (P.H.), lb.	272.00 272.00
Freehold 4-28 20, 21, 22	453.00 453.00
Shoe Beans (P.H.), lb.	272.00 272.00
Freehold 4-28 20, 21, 22	453.00 453.00
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Freehold 4-28 20, 21, 22	453.00 453.00
Shoe Beans (P.H.), lb.	272.00 272.00
Freehold 4-28 20, 21, 22	453.00 453.00
Shoe Beans (P.H.), lb.	272.00

The letter was quoted in part Sunday by the Czechoslovak state news agency, in a reported from Prague monitored in Vienna. The assurance came at a time of tension between the government and the Roman Catholic Church. On Nov. 26, the Czechoslovak authorities arrested seven members of the Franciscan religious order in the northern city of Liberec.

100

1992

**Japanese Tire Output**

*Reuses*

**TOKYO**—The Japan Auto Tire Manufacturers Association said Sunday that it expects Japanese car tire and tube output to reach a record 864,771 tons in calendar 1985, up from the 851,409 tons expected for 1984 and the current record of 808,000 tons, set in 1983.

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

...the ... ..

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 101-UV spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed in  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  of the sample.





